

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 42.
WHOLE NUMBER 770.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS

Publication Office, 245 Broadway.
Subscription, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Lieut.-Col. M. V. Sheridan, Mil. Secretary, will proceed via Bismarck, D. T., to the Bear Buttes, in the Black Hills, on business connected with the public service. On the completion of the duty assigned him Lieut.-Col. Sheridan will return via Deadwood, D. T., Camp Robinson and Sidney, Neb., to these Hdqrs. (S. O. 41, May 18, M. D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, Surgeon, is announced as the Medical Director of the Dept. (G. O. 4, May 15, D. S.)

Capt. N. S. Constable, Q. M. Dept., and A. Surg. J. V. De Hanne, M. D., members G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., May 15 (S. O. 98, May 9, D. T.)

Captain J. M. Dickson, member G. C.-M. Fort Klamath, Ore., May 20 (S. O. 49, May 8, D. C.)

Capt. A. J. McGinnis, A. Q. M., will proceed to Alexandria, La., on business connected with the National Cemetery (S. O. 62, May 16, D. M.)

Capt. J. H. Gilman, C. S., will proceed to Junction City, Kas., on business connected with his department (S. O. 85, May 11, D. M.)

Major D. G. Swain, Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Fort Lyon, Colo., on public business (S. O. 86, May 18, D. M.)

The verbal instructions, of the 1st inst., directing Major C. M. Terrell, P. D., to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., on official business, are confirmed (S. O. 98, May 9, D. T.)

Major M. R. Morgan, C. S., will repair to Chicago, Ill., and report to the Chief Commissary of the Division, on business connected with the Sub. Dept. (S. O. 40, May 16, M. D. M.)

Upon the arrival of Maj. Charles G. Sawtelle, Q. M., at Portland, Ore., Maj. George H. Weeks, Q. M., will be relieved from his present duties and will report to the C. O. of Dept. of Arizona as Chief Q. M. of the Dept., relieving Charles A. Reynolds, Q. M., who will report to the C. O. Dept. of Columbia as Depot Q. M. at Vancouver, W. T. (G. O. 6, May 4, M. D. P.)

Major Samuel A. Storrow, Surgeon, now on duty at Fort Laramie, will report to Lieut.-Col. Bradley, for duty with his command as Chief Medical Officer. A. A. Surg. Charles V. Petteys will proceed to Camp Robinson and relieve A. Surg. Edward B. Moseley, who will report to Lieut.-Col. Bradley, for duty with his command (S. O. 41, May 10, D. P.)

1st Lieut. Robert W. Shufeldt, A. Surg., will accompany Co. D, 4th Inf., to Ft. Laramie, and report to the C. O., for duty (S. O. 41, May 10, D. P.)

A. Surg. William L. Newlands is assigned to duty as Post Surgeon at Angel Island, Cal., relieving Surg. Alfred A. Woodhull. A. A. Surg. Charles W. Fitch is relieved from temporary duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will report to the C. O. of Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty as Post Surgeon, relieving Surg. Alfred A. Woodhull. Surg. Woodhull, upon being relieved by A. A. Surg. Fitch, will report to the C. O. of Point San José, Cal., for duty as Post Surgeon, relieving Surg. Joseph C. Baily (S. O. 69, May 2, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surgeon J. S. McLain will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, for assignment to duty (S. O. 98, May 9, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. Louis Brechemin will report for temporary duty to the C. O. Fort Sully, D. T. (S. O. 59, May 16, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. Ralph Bell will report for duty to the C. O. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 58, May 14, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. H. L. Green will proceed with the companies ordered from Omaha Bks to Fort Laramie, W. T., and there report to Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley, 9th Infantry, for duty with his command (S. O. 43, May 15, D. P.)

The endorsement, of the 14th inst., directing Dr. J. Culver, in case of acceptance of contract as A. A. Surgeon, to report to the C. O. District of the Pecos, is confirmed (S. O. 102, May 15, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. Wm. Craig will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, reporting to the C. O. District of the Nueces for duty; A. A. Surg. Julian F. Ward will proceed to Fort Davis, Texas, reporting to the post commander for duty (S. O. 102, May 15, D. T.)

Surg. E. P. Volum, member, and A. Surg. L. Y. Loring, J.-A., G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., May 23 (S. O. 58, May 18, D. D.)

Surg. J. V. D. Middleton is relieved from duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., and relieve A. Surg. Harvey E. Brown, ordered to the Dept. of Texas. A. A. Surg. John Cochran will proceed from N. Y. City to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., for duty. The following medical officers are relieved from duty at the posts indicated opposite their names: A. Surg. R. M. O'Reilly, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; A. Surg. C. L. Heizmann, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; A. Surg. J. K. Corson, Plattsburgh Bks, N. Y.; A. Surg. J. D. Hall, Fort Independence, Mass. The commanders of the posts mentioned in preceding paragraph are authorized to employ local physicians, under contract—until regular assignments are made—at rates of compensation as far as possible in conformity with par. 1304, U. S. Army Regulations of 1863 (S. O. 86, May 17, D. E.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made: Capt. W. R. Livermore is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for duty; Capt. J. F. Gregory is relieved from duty on the Staff of the Comdg' Gen. Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and report to Major H. L. Abbot for duty with the Battalion of Engineers (S. O. 16, W. D.)

The following named officers of the Medical Dept. will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., to represent that Dept. at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held June 4, 1878: Surgeons Joseph R. Smith, Blencowe E. Fryer, Joseph J. Woodward, and John S. Billings. On adjournment of the Association they will return to their proper stations (S. O. 21, May 21, W. D.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, A. A. Surg. George Tilden, Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 42, May 14, D. P.)

Two months, A. Surg. D. G. Caldwell (S. O., May 18, W. D.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

The following assignment of Paymasters is made for the payment of troops to include the muster of April 30, 1878: Major James P. Canby, at Fort Vancouver, Vancouver Arsenal, and Forts Stevens and Canby; Major Wm. M. Maynadier, at Forts Walla Walla, Lapwai, and Colville, Camp Howard near Mount Idaho, I. T., and to the troops at Spokane Falls and Coeur d'Alene Lake; Major John B. Keefer, at Fort Boise and Camp Harney (S. O. 46, April 26, D. C.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward Charles H. Dodge, ordered by G. O. 4, to report to the C. O. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, will report to the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for duty at that post; Hosp. Stewd. John Tomaniel, now at Fort D. A. Russell, will proceed to Fort Laramie, and report to Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley, 9th Infantry, for duty (S. O. 41, May 10, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward F. L. Bishop, now at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., will proceed to Charleston, S. C., for duty, to relieve Hosp. Steward Herbert Smith (S. O. 57, May 16, D. S.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 18, 1878:

Co. G, 2d Cav., from Fort Ellis, Mont. T., to Fort Custer, Mont. T.

Co. K, 2d Cav., from Fort Custer, Mont. T., to Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

Co. E, 4th Cav., from Fort Clark, Tex., to Fort Duncan, Tex.

Co. F, 8th Cav., from Fort Clark, Tex., to San Diego, Tex.

Co. F, 10th Cav., from Fort Duncan, Tex., to Fort Concho, Tex.

Cos. A and G, 2d Inf., from Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., to Camp Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Cos. H and I, 2d Inf., from Spokane Falls, Wash. T., to Camp Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Hdgs and Co. G, 4th Inf., from Fort Bridger, Wyo. T., to Fort Sanders, Wyo. T.

Co. D, 4th Inf., from Omaha Bks, Neb., to Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.

Co. H, 4th Inf., from Camp Stambaugh, Wyo. T., to Fort Fred Steele, Wyo. T.

Co. K, 4th Inf., from Fort Bridger, Wyo. T., to Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.

Co. F, 9th Inf., from Fort McPherson, Neb., to Omaha Bks, Neb.

Co. K, 9th Inf., from Fort Sanders, Wyo. T., to Cheyenne Depot, Wyo. T.

Co. E, 10th Inf., from Fort Richardson, Tex., to Fort Griffin, Tex.

Hdgs 12th Inf., from Prescott, Ariz. T., to Fort Whipple, Ariz. T.

Posts Established.

San Diego, Tex. Post Office address, San Diego, Tex. Camp Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T. Post Office address, Spokane Bridge, Wash. T.

Posts Discontinued.

Fort Bridger, Wyo. T. Camp Stambaugh, Wyo. T. North Platte, Neb.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and F. E. L. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; A. Camp Harney, Ore.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.; E. H. Ft. Lapwai, I. T.

Change of Station.—Cos. E (Winters') and H (Trimble's) are relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and will proceed to Fort Lapwai, I. T., for duty. As Co. E will, probably, after its duty shall be completed at Fort Lapwai, proceed to Colville in fulfillment of existing orders, the disposition of its company property may be made accordingly (S. O. 51, May 6, D. C.)

Co. K (Bendire's) is relieved from duty at Camp Harney, Ore., and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for duty (S. O. 51, May 6, D. C.)

Detached Service.—Capt. James Jackson, 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, members, and 2d Lieut. George S. Hoyle, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Klamath, Ore., May 20 (S. O. 49, May 8, D. C.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel L. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C. D. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. H. K. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Change of Station.—Upon the arrival at Fort Custer of recruits for the companies of the 2d Cav. serving there, Co. K (Egan's) will be relieved from duty at that post, and will march to Fort Ellis and take station. Upon the arrival at Fort Ellis of Co. K (Egan's), Co. G (Wheeler's) will be relieved from duty, and will

march to Fort Custer and take station (S. O. 58, May 14, D. D.)

The officers and recruits of the 2d Cav. now at Fort Snelling will be placed en route to Fort Keogh, M. T., by the train that will leave St. Paul on May 17. The C. O. of the 2d Cav. will assign the recruits to companies, forward them to their proper destinations, make proper disposition of the officers of the regiment with the detachment, and return to his station at Fort Custer (S. O. 58, May 14, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. K. Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. George F. Chase, now at Cheyenne Depot, W. T., will report to Lieut.-Col. Luther P. Bradley, 9th Inf., at Fort Sanders, W. T., for temporary duty with Co. D, 3d Cav. (S. O. 42, May 14, D. P.)

Relieved.—Major C. H. Carlton is, at his own request, relieved from duty with the Board of Officers convened in Washington by S. O. 233, Nov. 14, 1877, and will report at Hdqrs Dept. of the Plate with view to joining his regiment (S. O. 15, W. D.)

To Join.—Capt. Guy V. Henry will proceed to Fort Laramie, W. T., and there join his company, D (S. O. 42, May 14, D. P.)

A Battle-Scarred Veteran.—Under this heading, an Omaha paper says: Colonel Guy V. Henry, of the 3d Cavalry, is at the Grand Central Hotel, having arrived from Chicago last evening. His numerous military and civil friends will be pleased to learn that his health has been almost completely restored, and he is once more in good fighting trim. Colonel Henry, it will be remembered, was badly wounded at the Rosebud fight, under General Crook, June 17, 1876, being shot through the head, and for some days his life was despaired of. For nearly a year the loss of his eye-sight was threatened, and his eyes are yet very weak, and it is likely he will always be more or less afflicted with impaired vision. Two ugly looking bullet marks, one on each side of the head, are the evidences of what he must have suffered. He will have command of a portion of the troops who are to take the field in the region north and northwest of the Black Hills this summer.

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. L. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, L. T.; O. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. A. Irwin, member, G. C.-M. Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 94 (S. O. 100, May 11, D. T.)

Lieut.-Col. J. P. Hatch, Capts. Clarence Mauck, J. A. Wilcox, Joseph Rendlebrook, members, G. C.-M. Fort Sill, Ind. T., June 3 (S. O. 87, May 15, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. D. E. F. K. M. Fort McKinney, W. T.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—Major Verling K. Hart is detailed for duty with the command organized by S. O. 40, and will report to Col. Wesley Merritt (S. O. 43, May 15, D. P.)

1st Lieut. W. C. Forbush, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., May 23 (S. O. 18, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. P. P. Barnard is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort McPherson, Neb., by S. O. 32. He will return to his station at Fort McKinney, W. T. (S. O. 42, May 14, D. P.)

Through the Sweetwater Valley.—Co. K, which is ordered to Fort McKinney, will march to its destination through the Sweetwater Valley and take with it a contingent of 30 scouts enlisted from the Arapahoes, who are encamped at Camp Brown.

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. Grant, A. T.; B. M. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; P. Camp Thomas, A. T.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. E. G. I. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; D. H. K. Fort Rice, D. T.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. K. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. San Diego, Tex.

Detached Service.—Col. J. I. Gregg, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., May 23 (S. O. 18, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; F. L. Fort Union, N. M.; D. E. I. K. M. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Byron Dawson, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., May 23 (S. O. 18, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, 2d Lieut. Ben Israel Butler, Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 88, May 16, D. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. L. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. B. Kennedy, 1st Lieuts. J. T. Morrison, R. Q. M., William Davis, Jr., 2d Lieut. H. J. Gasman, members, G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., May 15 (S. O. 93, May 9, D. T.)

1st Lieut. W. H. Beck will proceed to Fort Stockton, Tex., and assume temporary command of Co. B (S. O. 100, May 11, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate

Capt. J. B. Vande Wiele, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 101, May 14, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY. Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Capt. Royal T. Frank, 1st Lieuts. William P. Van Ness, John Pope, Jr., 2d Lieuts Henry M. Andrews, Albert Todd, Frederick Marsh, Additional 2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Russell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Adams, R. I., May 22 (S. O. 88, May 20, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, seven days (S. O. 88, May 17, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY. Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

3RD ARTILLERY. Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft Monroe, Va.; I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

4TH ARTILLERY. Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. E. L. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Concho, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—The instructions of the 30th ultimo to 2d Lieut. William Crozier, directing him to take charge of, and conduct to Fort Townsend, W. T., ten enlisted men, then in Portland, Ore., en route to that post, and upon completion of that duty to return to his proper station, are confirmed (S. O. 48, May 2, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 1st Lieut. J. E. Bloom, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 70, May 3, M. D. P.)

Sights for Field Guns.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. William H. French, Capts. Henry C. Hasbrouck and Joseph B. Campbell, will assemble at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., on May 8, to examine and report upon the practicability and probable effectiveness of the "breach" and "front sight" for field guns, devised by 1st Lieut. William R. Quinan, with their recommendation (S. O. 71, May 6, M. D. P.)

Certificate of Merit.—Gen. French has issued the following order. The certificate referred to was presented by the President, on the recommendation of Gen. French, for gallant conduct in the action of Clearwater, M. T., July 11, 1877: On the conclusion of the usual ceremonies of dress parade to-morrow, the Regimental Adjutant will publish the "Certificate of Merit," granted to Private William S. Lemay, Battery E, 4th Artillery, under sections 1216 and 1285 Revised Statutes, United States. After the Certificate has been read, Private Lemay—now Corporal—will come to the front and it will be handed by the Adjutant, in the presence of the Colonel of the Regiment, to the Battery Commander. Captain M. P. Miller, Bvt. Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., under whom and in whose presence he was serving when he achieved this high distinction. The Colonel commanding the regiment congratulates it that the Government has been attracted towards the rank and file who merit such rewards (Regt. O. No. 14, May 14, 1878.)

5TH ARTILLERY. Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, 1st Lieut. J. A. Feasenden (S. O., May 16, W. D.)

1ST INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B. D. F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.; A. G. H. I. Coeur d'Alene Lake, I. T.

Change of Station.—Upon arrival of Cos. E and H, 1st Cav. at Fort Lapwai, I. T., the C. O. Dist. of the Clearwater will relieve one of the companies of the 2d Inf., at that post, which will at once proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for duty (S. O. 51, May 6, D. C.)

Rejoin.—Col. Frank Wheaton will return to his station at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 46, April 26, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel D. L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; G. Camp Baker, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. H. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.

Change of Station.—Co. D from duty at Omaha Bks to Fort Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 41, May 10, D. P.) Co. D left Omaha Barracks May 16.

Co. K, ordered in par. 1, S. O. 40, to proceed to Fort Sanders, will continue to Fort Laramie, and take post (S. O. 41, May 10, D. P.)

Revoked.—So much of G. O. 4, from these Hdqrs, as requires Co. H to proceed to Fort Sanders, W. T., is revoked. The company will proceed to Fort Fred Steele, W. T., and there take post (S. O. 43, May 14, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Change of Station.—Lieut.-Col. Jos. N. G. Whistler, 2d Lieuts. David Q. Rousseau and M. P. Thorton, now at Fort Snelling, will be placed en route to Fort Keogh, M. T., by the Northern Pacific train that will leave St. Paul, May 17 (S. O. 58, May 14, D. D.)

To Join.—Capt. Andrew S. Bennett will join in his company at Fort Keogh (S. O. 59, May 16, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; H. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

9TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.; I. Camp Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. B. Savage, member, G. C.-M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., May 23 (S. O., May 18, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of four months, Capt. Alfred T. Smith, Prescott, A. T. (S. O. 69, May 2, M. D. P.)

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. E. G. H. I. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. K. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.

Change of Station.—Co. F from duty at Fort McPherson to Omaha Bks, and take post. Co. K from duty at Fort Sanders to Camp at Cheyenne Depot, where it will relieve Co. C (S. O. 41, May 10, D. P.)

Major Burt returned from Chicago to Omaha May 16, and was to leave with his company May 18 for the new post on the Little Missouri.

Camp Established.—A camp will be established for the summer, at some point on or near the Little Missouri River, to the North or Northwest of Deadwood. Lieut.-Col. Luther P. Bradley will command the camp, and will report to the Dept. Comdr. for instructions. The following troops are designated for duty thereat, namely: Cos. A, B, F, E and D, 3d Cav., which will march from Fort Sanders to Fort Laramie, so as to reach that place by the 25th inst. Cos. B, C, H and I, 9th Inf., which will leave their present stations in time to reach Fort Laramie on the same date. On the concentration of these companies at Fort Laramie, Lieut.-Col. L. P. Bradley will, at once, proceed with his command to the point on the Little Missouri, and there establish the camp. Major E. F. Townsend will accompany the companies from Omaha Bks, and will report to Lieut.-Col. Bradley for duty (S. O. 41, May 10, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles will report to Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., J.-A. of G. C.-M., in San Antonio, on the 13th inst. (S. O. 98, May 9, D. T.)

To Join.—2d Lieut. R. C. Van Viet will join his company (S. O. 98, May 9, D. T.)

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; B. C. H. Fort Custer, M. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. John Whitney will report in person to the C. O. Fort Snelling, to conduct to their station such enlisted men as may be at that post destined for Cheyenne Agency (S. O. 58, May 14, D. D.)

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of four months, 1st Lieut. John B. Guthrie, Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 62, May 16, D. M.)

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, Capt. James Kennington, Fort Cameron, U. T. (S. O. 42, May 14, D. P.) One year, Capt. J. H. Van Derslice (S. O., May 16, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. George E. Bacon will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point, N. Y., for duty at the U. S. M. A. (S. O., May 16, W. D.)

Detached Service.—Capt. H. A. Theaker, 1st Lieut. C. H. Noble, members, G. C.-M. Fort Sill, Ind. T., June 3 (S. O. 87, May 15, D. M.)

1st Lieut. Merritt Barber, in command of a detachment of recruits for the 6th Inf., will proceed with the detachment to Fort Snelling, where he will turn over the recruits to such officer as may be designated to receive them, after which Lieut. Barber, and the officers with him, will return to their proper station (S. O. 59, May 16, D. D.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Teton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Lyster M. O'Brien, with the detachment under his command, will, upon his arrival in St. Paul, proceed to Fort Snelling, where he will turn over the recruits 6th Inf., and musicians 11th Inf., to such officers as may be designated to receive them, after which Lieut. O'Brien and the officers with him will return to their proper stations (S. O. 58, May 14, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Wm. T. Wood will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., for temporary Court-martial duty (S. O. 55, May 15, D. S.)

Capt. James Stewart, Thomas J. Lloyd, 1st Lieuts. George N. Bomford, C. R. Paul, H. H. Beeson, F. H. Barnhart, 2d Lieuts. J. H. Todd, C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., Charles W. Williams, members, and 1st Lieut. James H. Baldwin, R. Q. M., J.-A. of G. C.-M. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., May 20 (S. O. 58, May 17, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. E. Camp Supply, I. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. H. Liscum, member, and 1st Lieut. G. H. Cook, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Sill, Ind. T., June 3 (S. O. 87, May 15, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. D. E. G. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; E. Camp Harvey, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, W. T.; O. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—Major E. C. Mason, 1st Lieut. H. DeW. Moore, 2d Lieut. W. Wittich, members, G. C.-M. Fort Klamath, Ore., May 20 (S. O. 49, May 1, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. F. Port Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Ft. Brady, Mich.; B. G. Port Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Hiram F. Ketchum, Adj't., Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 88, May 20, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Mott Hooton, seven days (S. O. 88, May 20, D. E.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Detached Service.—Capts. George K. Brady, Otis W. Pollock, R. L. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Julius H. Pardee, 2d Lieuts. Edwin B. Bolton, Lea Febiger, members, and 1st Lieut. Orlando L. Wieting, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 14 (S. O. 85, May 11, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. Port Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. C. Hood and 2d Lieut. J. R. Pierce, additional members, G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Duncan, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 94 (S. O. 100, May 11, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; G. E. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. James Pratt, member, and 1st Lieut. Wallace Teer, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Ft. Concho, Tex., May 15 (S. O. 93, May 9, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 18, 1878.

Col. Joseph B. Wright, U. S. A. (retired)—Died May 14, 1878, at Carlisle, Penn.

Prof. Edgar W. Bass, U. S. M. A.—Resigned in commission of 1st Lieut., Corps of Engineers, May 1, 1878.

1st Lieut. Harry DeW. Moore, 21st Inf.—Fond May 10, 1878, at Fort Klamath, Ore.

1st Lieut. Mark Walker, 19th Inf.—Dismissed May 13, 1878.

2d Lieut. William L. Cook, 17th Inf.—Resigned May 15, 1878.

Post Chaplain Preston Nash—Resigned May 14, 1878.

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Atlantic, May 21: Major John Mendenhall, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. R. E. Whitman, 3d Cav.; Capt. M. Hooton, 22d Inf.; Major H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adj't.-Gen.; Asst. Surg. J. K. Corson, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. J. H. H. Peabody, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. White, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cav.; Col. Wm. F. Barry, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. C. Gardner, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Bloome, 4th Art.; Capt. L. Hay, 9th Inf.; Capt. W. M. Graham, 1st Art.

Target Practice.—The following from a Committee of the "National Rifle Association," is published for the information of this Division:

[See letter from the N. R. A., published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 20, p. 597.]

The General of the Army has authorized the Commanding General of the Division of the Atlantic to "permit clubs or teams of officers and soldiers to practice and compete at these exercises, at his discretion." The Division Commander hopes officers and soldiers in this Division will endeavor to acquire such skill in target practice that he may have the honor of applying to the General of the Army to send "teams" from the Departments of this Division, to compete at the International Match at Creedmoor in September next. Post Commanders will report to these Headquarters, on or before July 1, those of their commands in good standing and in the service prior to June 1, 1878, who, on three consecutive trials, shall have scored 43 out of a possible 50, at 200 yards standing, and at 500 yards in any position within the rules, 5 rounds at each distance; all of which will be duly certified to by the Company and Post Commanders (Circular, M. D. Pacific and D. Cal., May 6).

Changes of Station.—Speaking of the pecuniary burdens to which officers are subjected on being so constantly obliged to change station, the Omaha Bks says: Captain Burt's company, of the 9th Infantry, for example, has during the past three years been on duty at Fort Laramie, and in the Black Hills, Big Horn and Yellowstone regions; in the Sioux campaign; at Fort Sanders, Camp Douglas, at Salt Lake, and at Omaha Barracks, and is now ordered to the new post on the Little Missouri. Captain D. W. Burke's company, 14th Infantry, has in the same time served at Camp Douglas, at Salt Lake; in the Big Horn and Yellowstone regions; and at Camp Robinson, Fort Hall, in Idaho, and is now at Fort Cameron, in southwestern Utah. Capt. Guy V. Henry's company, 3d

Cavalry, has been stationed at Fort McPherson, Fort D. A. Russell, Fort Laramie; also, has been in the Black Hills, and has taken part in the various expeditions against Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse; has been at Fort Sanders, and is now ordered to the Little Missouri. Other companies, especially of the 3d and 5th Cavalry regiments, have performed as arduous work and have moved over the whole extent of country from Fort Hall, in Central Idaho, to the new posts on the Missouri river, and from Southern Kansas to the Yellowstone valley, in Central Idaho. Of course, we have picked out these companies at random, and without the slightest intention to make an invidious distinction; but the above record of service must convince any unprejudiced person that our troops on the frontier are called upon to do an immense amount of work; and as each movement from post to post is attended with considerable expense and privation, it can be imagined that the circumstances of the officers' families are not, at best, any too luxurious.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on the 18th of May Mr. Butler introduced the following joint resolution which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That two members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, to be designated by the President of the Senate, three members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to be designated by the Speaker of the House, and three officers of the Regular Army, to have served not less than ten years, to be designated by the President of the United States, be, and they are hereby, constituted a commission to whom the whole subject matter of reform and reorganization of the Army of the United States, be, and is hereby, referred.

Sec. 3. That said commission shall carefully and thoroughly examine into the matter with reference to the demands of the public service, as to the number and pay of men and officers and the proportion of the several arms; and also as to the rank, pay, and duties of the several Staff corps, and whether any and what reductions can be made either in the Line, field, or Staff, in numbers or in pay, by consolidation or otherwise, consistently with the public service, having in view a just and reasonable economy in the expenditure of public money, the actual necessities of the military service, and in the capacity for rapid and effective increase in time of war.

Sec. 4. That said commission shall assemble as soon as practicable and proceed to the consideration of the matters with which they are charged, and make report to Congress by the first day of the next session, through the President of the United States, with all the evidence of record, or otherwise, which they shall have received and considered. And the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of said commission, to be expended under the direction of the president of said commission. (S. Res. No. 8.)

The following resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury inform the Senate as to what discrepancies, if any, exist to the prejudice of T. Washington's claim between the 3d Auditor's reports of March 2, 1865, and March 20, 1877, and his statement of Feb. 21, 1876, including the 3d Auditor's reports on the claim of March 9, 1867, in 31 and March 25, 1870, with indorsements on the same and on the reasons for said discrepancies, if any such exist.

The Senate in the Committee of the Whole, considered, May 19, the bill reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs placing Gen. James S. Shields on the retired list of the Army. An amendment to the bill was adopted placing ex-President Grant on the retired list with the rank of General and full pay and allowances. Mr. Sargent asked and requested the Senator from Missouri to inform him why Gen. Shields should be singled out to establish a new form of procedure on the part of Congress in relation to the retirement of officers. He also wanted to know whether Gen. Shields had himself requested to be placed on the retired list, if he was not in good pecuniary circumstances, and asked several other questions. Then, to the surprise of Republicans and Democrats alike, Mr. Sargent proposed this amendment to the bill retiring General Grant. Mr. Cockrell in turn inquired of Mr. Sargent a series of questions concerning Gen. Grant, whether he had himself requested to be placed on the retired list, etc., to which Mr. Sargent replied that Gen. Grant was entirely unaware that a proposition to place him on the retired list was before the Senate. He opposed both the amendment and the bill as against the precedents of the Senate, and expressed his opinion that if one brave officer of the Regular Army was to be placed on the retired list there was no reason why thousands of other brave officers and privates should not also be placed on the retired list.

The vote on the final passage of the bill with General Grant's name included was 30 yeas to 34 nays. Eight Democrats voted in the affirmative, namely: Armstrong, Butler, Cockrell, Hill, Lamar, McDonald, Morgan and Voorhees. Ten Republicans voted against the bill as amended, namely: Booth, Christianity, Edwards, Hoar, Howe, Oglesby, Rollins, Saunders, Teller and Wadeigh. A motion to reconsider was afterward entered.

The Senate has passed the bill, S. 1114, amending the 10th Article of War to establish a statute of limitations for offences of two years, and in case of desertion three years.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommended the passage of the bill, S. 1044, granting a portion, three acres, of Fort McHenry Military Reservation as a site for a dry dock in the city of Baltimore upon certain conditions. The bill meets with the approval of the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman.

In the Senate a bill has been reported providing for the erection of headstones over "17,000 Union dead interred in soldiers' lots and village and private cemeteries throughout the U. S."

The two Houses of Congress passed the West Point Appropriation Bill, but in a different form, so that the bill went to a Committee of Conference, consisting of Mearns, Durham, Clymer, and H. Herr Smith, for the House, and Mearns, Window, Blaine, and Withers, for the Senate. This committee, on the 18th of May, reported that they "having met, after full and free conference, have been unable to agree." A new conference

is ordered. The principal points of difference are upon the appropriations for the hospital building, to increase the water supply and in regard to the dismissal of graduates who do not receive appointments in the Army. May 18 the House went into the Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation Bill, the debate on which we give a report of elsewhere.

The Speaker laid before the House letters from the Secretary of War, transmitting two sets of proceedings of a board of survey setting forth the losses sustained by Co. L, 5th Cavalry; transmitting copy of report of the General of the Army on proposed amendment of House bill No. 4057, making an appropriation for establishing two military posts in Texas; transmitting communication from Capt. J. B. Eads, with reports of Generals Barnard and Wright; and relative to the erection of certain buildings at the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison. They were referred to Committees.

The House on the 2d of May passed a bill granting the right of way for the Barataria Ship Canal Company from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico through the lands and waters of the United States, transportation to be granted through such canal for military or naval stores, troops and munitions of war at rates to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

A petition from Commander Henry Erben that he may be allowed to appear before the proper board for examination for promotion was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The following bills are before Congress:

S. 486. That in the distribution of prize money adjudged to the captors, the third sub-section of section 483, of title 5, "Prize," of the Revised Statutes, shall apply to fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters, and fleet engineers, and they shall be entitled to the same share and upon the same conditions as provided in the said sub-section in relation to fleet captains; and that the act authorizing corrections to be made in errors of prize list, approved June 8, 1874, shall apply to all fleet officers, including fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters, and fleet engineers, for the time they served in the war.

S. 1260. To appoint John W. Chickering, late 1st Lieutenant 6th Cavalry, a 1st lieutenant of cavalry in the Army of the U. S. with the same rank and date of commission held by him prior to the 27th day of January, 1875, without back pay.

S. 1265. To incorporate the Army and Navy Life Insurance Co. of Washington. The final section 12 provides that officers or men of the Army or Navy of the United States shall be insured on as favorable terms as civilians, the insurance being effected in time of peace.

S. 1267. Fixing the date of commencement of pensions for the War of the Rebellion (except such as are entitled to an earlier commencement of their pension), from the date of filing with the Commissioner of Pensions their application therefor, and present pensions shall be so readjusted upon the request of the pensioner, without a formal application. No attorney's fee to be allowed.

S. 1212. To repeal section 1233 of the R. S., relating to company cooks in the Army. That section 1233 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

S. 1243. To restore Somerville Nicholson, now a captain, to the retired list to the active list of the Navy, to take rank next after W. F. Spicer.

H. R. 4786. To advance Lieut.-Commander James H. Sands, U. S. Navy, ten numbers in his grade, for gallant service.

H. R. 4423. To amend sec. 4695, R. S., (published May 4, JOURNAL, p. 623), was amended as it passed the House, so as to include in the pension for total disability, "lieutenant commanding, passed assistant engineer, and assistant engineer, cadet midshipmen, midshipmen, and cadet engineers.

H. R. 4773. That section 1556 of the R. S. be amended by inserting, after the words "first assistant engineers during the first five years after date of appointment, when at sea, \$2,000; on shore duty, \$1,800; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,500," the words: "during the second five years after such date, when at sea \$2,200; on shore duty, \$2,000; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,700; during the third five years after such date, when at sea \$2,450; on shore duty, \$2,250; on leave or waiting orders, \$1,950; during and after the fourth five years from such date, when at sea, \$3,700; on shore duty, \$2,500; on leave or waiting orders, \$2,200."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On Saturday last, May 18, the House of Representatives went into the Committee of the whole on the Army Appropriation bill, which was introduced by Mr. Hewitt from the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Hewitt spoke in explanation and defence of the bill, and we review his remarks elsewhere. He was followed by the Hon. Anson G. McCook, who made an able speech in defence of the Army, and in criticism of the bill. Gen. McCook first rebuked the Committee on Appropriations for usurping the functions of the Military Committee. Coming next to the bill itself, he said: "The question of the reduction and reorganization of the Army is not a new one. Ever since the muster out of the great armies that were called into existence to maintain the integrity of the Union, the problem of how many officers and men and how many regiments should compose the regular establishment has been a serious and difficult one. For the last ten years, nearly every Congress has considered the subject, sometimes in the interests of economy, but too often in a spirit of hostility, until its assembling is looked forward to with something like fear by those whose cause should be ours and whose services entitle them at least to the respect and confidence of the Representatives of the people. Mr. Chairman, I do not stand here as the advocate of a large regular Army or to express the opinion that the system governing it is a perfect one. That improvement is possible, I concede; that changes or modifications are necessary is more than probable; but I assert that hasty or crude legislation is not desirable and that it will defeat the very purposes for which it is said the bill has been framed. What the Army wants or, at all events, what it should have is a carefully considered bill, prepared or suggested by those thoroughly conversant with its needs and then discussed outside of all prejudice or partisanship. With some knowledge of the facts I express the belief that this cannot be done by even the Committee on Appropriations in a single session; and while I bear cheerful testimony to the almost omnipotent wisdom of those who have reported it, I adhere to the opinion that the bill before us is radically defective in many important particulars. This view of mine is strengthened by the fact that before reaching us in its present shape substantially the same bill has been four times amended and committed to the Military Committee; and each discussion disclosed serious faults. It was originally reported Jan-

ary 28 and referred. On the 25th of February it was recommitted with amendments. On March 6 it was again amended and recommitted; and finally, on March 25, after having been submitted to the scrutiny of a party caucus, called, I imagine, not to perfect a plan of Army reorganization but to ascertain to what extent party support could be relied upon, the authors of this reform rested from their labors and the present committee assumed them. Mr. Chairman, with all that has been said and written in regard to the reorganization of the Army, it would be absurd to say that none of the provisions of the bill are commendable; but whatever of good it contains is drawn almost exclusively from the professional knowledge of those who have made the Army and its wants the study of a lifetime. The credit of originating the objectionable features belongs entirely to members of Congress. He next proceeded to review the actual condition of our Army, to show the service it was called upon for, the growing need of an increase instead of diminution, and the opinion of military experts, and such statesmen as John C. Calhoun, concerning its value to the country, and the necessity of maintaining it at all times efficient. Speaking of the proposition for the consolidation of regiments, Gen. McCook said: "In the practical eyes of the gentleman from New York a regiment is a regiment, representing nothing but so many officers and men at a cost of so many dollars per annum; and the glorious memories and traditions that cluster around each distinctive organization are mere sentiments, not to be encouraged in 'Regulais' or tolerated by 'reformers.'"

This is only a brief outline of a speech which did equal credit to the ability and the sound judgment of its author, who at concluding was greeted with "long and long continued applause." In bringing his remarks to a close he said: "The necessity for an economical administration of affairs is great; but to a nation there is something more important than the mere question of cost or of dollars and cents. No country has long survived the decay or loss of its fighting power; and, while I am far from advocating its undue development, its proper encouragement, within reasonable bounds and under legal restraints, is essential to a free people. Judged by any standard, ancient or modern, the Army of the United States has no cause to be ashamed of its glorious record. Men high in power and place in civil life, men upon whom the nation had lavished honors and position, have proven recreant to their trusts; but the Army as an organization, although sorely tempted and tried, never faltered in its duty. It is the legitimate successor and has inherited the traditions and virtues of that continental army which, through long years of bloodshed and suffering, achieved our Independence, and it has never departed from them. At all times and under all circumstances it has maintained the honor of our flag and shown its reverence for the law. In the darkest days of the Rebellion, when republican institutions were on trial and when the continent trembled under the tread of armed men, no man educated at the expense of the Government and who remained true to his military oath ever questioned the entire subordination of the military to the civil power. Congress convened and legislated as freely as it does today, although surrounded by hundreds of thousands of men commanded by Regular officers; and the suggestion so often made now that our Army is a standing menace to our liberties is, in my opinion, a childish one. Small in numbers, scattered over millions of square miles, and hampered by the constitutional provision that no appropriation can be made for it for more than two years, even if it were so disposed it would be powerless to inflict permanent injury upon the Republic. Its present ratio of strength to population is about as 1 to 2,000, and with over 5,000,000 men subject to military duty it appears to me the danger is reduced to the minimum. Mr. Chairman, I entirely agree with my colleague [Mr. Townsend] when he spoke some time since for an army of respectable proportions or for none at all. Officers and men are American citizens, equally interested with us in good government and a peaceful administration of the laws. They are not composed of the material out of which military dictators are made, and we owe it to ourselves and our people to protect them from the only foe which they fear: hostile legislation."

The discussion of the bill continued on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Speeches were made by Messrs. Kimmel, Humphrey and others. Mr. Kimmel wanted to organize, arm and discipline the militia, and have done with a standing Army as dangerous to liberty, and who offered the following amendment: "Provided, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to use any part of the land or naval forces of the United States to execute the laws either as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise, except in such cases as may be expressly authorized by act of Congress."

Mr. Humphrey argued for an Army of at least 30,000 men, as a measure of economy as well as of public necessity. Mr. Singleton chose the opportunity of the debate to argue in favor of the Texas Pacific Railroad, and carefully avoided all reference to the incendiary subject of the Army. Mr. Phillips ably answered the stock arguments against the Army, and pertinently inquired when did our Regular Army menace popular liberty, and expressed his sympathy with Mr. Hewitt "because he was placed before us by the Committee on Appropriations to defend a bill which he did not understand and his statement to that effect was as candid as it was gratuitous." Mr. Phillips thought the best thing would be to send it back to the committee with instructions to bring in a bill that should appropriate according to law the money necessary to maintain the Army established as it now exists by law.

Mr. Caldwell opposed the bill, and argued in favor of another road to the Pacific. Mr. Boone was in favor of still further reductions, and wanted to turn over the Indians to the Army on the ground

that they had now nothing to do. Mr. Butler believed in settling our lands with the laborer as the best substitute for a standing Army. "Expend," he said, "the \$40,000,000 a year which your Army annually cost you in putting settlers on the lands of the frontier with their families who in years will not only be a self-supporting but a self-recruiting Army, which shall add to and not decrease your wealth. Then it will be time to talk about disbanding your Regular Army, cutting it down to a few sergeants to keep the guns and carriages in the several forts painted, and only educate your officers and let them turn their efforts to civil life until by the possible contingency of a foreign war they may be called into action at the head of volunteer soldiers on whom you must at last depend. Depend in the several States upon a well-regulated United States militia, which the Constitution presupposes."

Mr. Banning also spoke, but his speech is withheld for revision.

Digest of the bill (H. R. 4867), making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes, (included in Gen. McCook's speech.)

Section 1 reduces the Army on or before July 1, 1878, to 25,000 to 30,000 enlisted men, not including 500 recruits, that may be kept at recruiting stations, etc., and appropriates money for its support.

Section 2 reduces the number of cavalry regiments from 10 to 6 and infantry regiments from 25 to 15; or reduces the number of regiments (40) now in service to 26. Considered in connection with sections 4, 5, 6, 15, and 28, will discharge from the line of the Army 10 colonels, 14 lieutenants-colonels, 12 majors, 178 captains, and 296 first lieutenants. Should majors from cavalry be assigned to the five new positions of that grade created in the infantry, the loss of majors in the line will be 7 (sections 5 and 15).

Section 3 authorizes the transfer or discharge of non-commissioned officers, musicians, etc.

Section 4 adds a second lieutenant to each company of cavalry and fixes the maximum strength of the company at 115 men.

Section 5 provides for the organization of infantry regiments composed of 3 battalions of 4 companies each, and that, until otherwise authorized by Congress, only 3 battalions of each regiment shall be maintained; also for 2 majors to be assigned to each regiment, there being now 1 major to each regiment. It reduces the present regimental organization from 10 companies to 8, or gives a reduction of 30 companies in 15 regiments as now organized.

Section 6 adds a second lieutenant to each company of infantry, and fixes the strength of companies of infantry at 73 men.

Section 7 reduces the number of officers in the Adjutant-General's Department from 17 to 5, and provides for the detail of 10 company officers to replace the 10 to be discharged. The periods of service of the 10 officers of the Adjutant-General's Department to be discharged therefrom range from 17 to 40 years.

Seven officers of the Department are made supernumerary July 1, 1878, and 5 on July 1, 1879. The present Adjutant-General vacates by May 1.

Section 8 provides for the discharge of 4 officers from the Inspector-General's Department, and the detail of officers, not below the rank of major, for duty at Division and Department Headquarters. This Department is now undergoing a reduction by casualties, pursuant to act of Congress approved June 23, 1874. The period of service covered by the officers in this Department ranges from 17 to 45 years.

Section 9 reduces the Bureau of Military Justice by placing 4 majors on the supernumerary list July 1. The corps of judge-advisors is now undergoing a reduction by casualties, pursuant to act of Congress approved June 23, 1874. The periods of service of these officers range from 13 to 37 years.

Section 10 reduces the number of officers in the Pay Department from 55 to 45, and provides that vacancies hereafter in the grade of major be filled by appointment from captains in the line. The services of the officers of this Department range from 1 to more than 40 years.

Section 11 provides that when the rank of any officer is reduced under the provisions of this act the reduction will not apply to the present incumbents. (This includes the Adjutant, Paymaster, and Judge-Advocate-General.)

Section 12 constitutes a board, composed of the 3 major-generals, to report on or before December 1 next upon the organization, etc., of the Engineers Corps, Ordnance Department, and all other Departments and corps of the service, except cavalry and infantry, and Judge-Advocate's Department, and prohibits promotions and appointments in said corps and Department until otherwise authorized.

Section 13 provides for the pay and allowances that shall be allowed officers discharged under the provisions of this bill, and for the retirement of such as are disabled in the line of duty in lieu of a discharge with pay and allowances.

Section 14 provides for a board, composed of the 3 major-generals, to recommend, after due examination, the muster out of such officers as may be reported by division and department commanders and chief of staff as being unfit for an efficient performance of duty from any cause except on account of disease incurred in the line of duty.

Section 15 authorizes the President to transfer officers from the line and staff corps to the list of supernumeraries, and from the list of supernumeraries to the line and staff, and the muster out of all officers on the supernumerary list after January 1, proximate.

Section 16 reduces the number of major-generals from 3 to 1 by casualties.

Section 17 reduces the number of brigadier-generals from 6 to 3 by casualties.

Section 18 reduces the number of aids to the General from 6 to 4; major-generals from 3 to 2 each, and brigadier-generals from 2 to 1 each; also prohibits the detail of officers for duty on the staff till after five years' service with regiment or corps.

Section 19 requires examination of all officers below the rank of colonel before being promoted to a higher grade and provides penalties in case of failure to pass examination.

Section 20 requires the publication in the Army Register of the final rank of all officers of the line, given separately for the different arms of the Service.

Section 21 provides for filling vacancies in grade of second lieutenant from graduates of the Military Academy and meritorious non-commissioned officers.

Section 22 provides for the selection and examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion.

Section 23 prohibits the detail of any officer for duty on a staff corps after five years' service in the line, etc.

Section 24 establishes headquarters of the Army in time of peace in Washington, and requires all orders concerning military operations, etc., to be issued through the General of the Army, or, in case of his inability, the next in rank.

Section 25 retires commissioned officers of the age of sixty-five, or after forty-five years' service (including service as an enlisted man).

Section 26 requires the discharge of laundresses, but allows laundresses who are wives of soldiers to be retained by regimental commanders till expiration of the husband's enlistment.

Section 27 abolishes the grade of company waggoner.

Section 28 repeals the act authorizing regimental adjutants and quartermasters to be extra lieutenants. This makes a reduction of 30 in the number of lieutenants in the line of the Army.

Section 29 requires all military headquarters to be at points where there are government buildings, except Headquarters of the Army.

Sections 30, 31, 32 and 33 prescribe pay and allowances to which officers shall be entitled.

Section 34 repeals all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this bill.

RECAPITULATION.

House bill No. 4867 provides for the discharge or retirement or placing on the supernumerary list of the following officers:

Grade.	Adjutant-General's Department.						Inspector-General's Department.			Bureau of Military Justice.			Pay Department.			Commissioner of the Quartermaster's Department.			Cavalry.			Artillery.			Infantry.			Total loss.		
	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Chaplains.	Military storekeepers.	Adjutant-General's Department.	Inspector-General's Department.	Bureau of Military Justice.	Pay Department.	Commissioner of the Quartermaster's Department.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Total loss.													
Colonels.	3	2	4	10	12	12	48	56	4	10	16	12	180	178	10	21	21													
Lieut.-Colonels.	1	4	10	12	12	12	48	56	10	10	16	12	180	178	10	35	35													
Majors.	7	12	12	12	12	12	48	56	10	10	16	12	180	178	10	246	246													
Captains.	12	12	12	12	12	12	48	56	10	10	16	12	180	178	10	178	178													
First Lieutenants.	12	12	12	12	12	12	48	56	10	10	16	12	180	178	10	4	4													
Second Lieutenants.	12	12	12	12	12	12	48	56	10	10	16	12	180	178	10	4	4													
Chaplains.	12	12	12	12	12	12	48	56	10	10	16	12	180	178	10	4	4													
Military storekeepers.	12	12	12	12	12	12	48	56	10	10	16	12	180	178	10	4	4													
Total.	12	4	4	12	12	12	48	56	10	10	16	12	180	178	10	678	678													

* Should the President transfer majors from the cavalry and staff Departments to the five new positions of that grade created in the infantry, the loss of majors would be 30. (See sections 5 and 15.)

+ Regimental adjutants and quartermasters included.

† Should the President assign an extra second lieutenant to each company of cavalry and infantry, under sections 4 and 6, there would then be no discharges of second lieutenants from the service. The 10 first lieutenants of artillery fill vacancies as they occur in their regiments.

Total loss, 678, which may be reduced to 495 by the assignment of 5 majors and the extra second lieutenants as above cited.

THE NAVY.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Constellation* is supposed to have sailed May 11 for Annapolis.

THE *Pawhatah* left Hampton Roads on Tuesday morning, April 21, for New York.

A BILL before the Senate provides for printing a new edition of the narrative of the Polaris Expedition.

THE *Wyoming* will leave the coast of France about the middle of June for New York, and to touch at Southampton for a few days en route.

THE *Seatawa*, which sailed some weeks ago for Vera Cruz, has been ordered to New Orleans, and may soon be expected there.

THE *Tallapoosa* left Washington at noon, May 18, for Annapolis, Norfolk, and other Navy yards. She is expected back to Washington about the middle of June.

THE tug *Mayflower*, which is to take out the cadet engineers at the Naval Academy, will be ready for officers and crew May 25, and be sent around from Washington to Annapolis.

THE *Alaska* does not expect to be ready to sail from New York for ten days or two weeks yet. The engineer department is engaged in making certain alterations in her ash pits.

A DESPATCH dated April 9 reports the arrival of the *Monongahela* at Shanghai, eleven days from Hong Kong, having experienced heavy weather. The *Ranger* left Amoy, April 9, for Formosa, with the U. S. Consul on board, on public business.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. L. GUINON has been appointed president, and Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy and Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. Corwin, members of a Board for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy.

PAYMASTER J. H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., who is well known in naval circles as an admirable reader, made his first public appearance at a late Plymouth organ concert in Brooklyn, where he gave "Shamus O'Brien" and the "Dutchman's Paliosopede." He was the recipient of abundant applause and two baskets of flowers.

THE Marine Retiring Board which was convened on the 7th May to again consider the case of Major Philip R. Frendall, who has been insane for several years, recommended that he be retired, which will bring about the promotion of Captain L. L. Dawson and First Lieut. L. E. Fagan, and 2d Lieuts. H. G. Ellsworth, Geo. F. Elliott and Frank Scott.

His Imperial Majesty's Consul at Yokohama has addressed a letter to the U. S. Consul General at that place, in which he returned thanks to the officers and crew of the *Alert* for assistance rendered on the occasion of a fire in the Chinese quarter of that city. He speaks of the fire having been speedily brought under and prevented from spreading by the strenuous efforts of the officers and crew of the *Alert*.

SERGEANTS PATRICK R. HUDSON, Wm. Bayle, T. N. Barrington and O. W. Litchfield, and Corporals Wm. McMullen, Patrick Doyle, Wm. H. Knight and James Bell, U. S. M. C., serving at League Island barracks, have passed the required examination and received their warrants as non-commissioned officers. Sergeant Hudson dates from August 28, 1865, and Sergeant Bayle from May 14, 1872.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly in session at Pittsburg, Pa., passed the following resolution, May 22: "Resolved, That this Assembly urgently request Presbyterian parents, who may have sons in the Naval Academy, and all pastors and sessions of congregations, from which they may have gone, to watch with special solicitude over their religious associations."

LIEUT. D. P. MANNIX, of the Marine Corps, who has just graduated at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, has gone to Newport to attend the course of torpedo instruction there. Lieut. Mannix shows a

commendable determination to perfect himself in the theoretical knowledge of his profession, and is showing other officers how they may take advantage of the opportunities for improvement offered them.

PAY DIRECTOR ROBERT PETTIT, U. S. N., (retired), died at his residence, No. 1502 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, May 19, in the 73d year of his age. His funeral was announced to take place on Wednesday last. Only a few days previous to his death, Mr. Pettit's familiar form was seen on the street, and on the occasion of the reception recently given to Mrs. President Hayes in Philadelphia, he was by far the most vigorous looking of the elderly gentlemen present. He had been 41 years in the Service, having received his first appointment in April, 1837.

The bill, S. 1207, to provide mail steamship service between the United States and Portugal, provides that the vessels shall be of not less than 1,000 tons burthen, of American registry and ownership, and constructed of iron, after the best models, equipped with all modern improvements and approved appliances adapted for sea going steamships of the first class, capable of making ten nautical miles per hour, and so constructed as to be readily adapted to the armed naval service of the United States in case of war; and, before acceptance, subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

THE *Ossipee* is to be put out of commission May 25 at the Boston Navy-yard. She was inspected by the board of which Commodore Cooper is President, May 13 and 14, and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy was pleased to express his satisfaction in a letter, of which the following is a copy:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1878.
Commander S. L. Breeze, U. S. N., Boston:
Sir: I have read with gratification the reports of the inspection of the *Ossipee*, lately under your command. The discipline of the ship was found highly satisfactory, and the *Ossipee* is reported as the best specimen of a vessel of war that has come under the notice of the Board of Inspectors for some years. In all the departments every thing was found in perfect order, and the condition of the ship reflects great credit on the commanding and other officers thereof. Respectfully, etc., R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

THE Newport correspondent of the New York *Post* says: "On Tuesday next Captain E. O. Matthews, U. S. Navy, will lead to the altar one of the pretty girls of Newport—Miss Hattie Hammond—whose many friends will flock to the little chapel on the Point—St. John-by-the-Sea—to witness the marriage ceremony. Captain Matthews was at one time in charge of the torpedo station, and is widely known and highly esteemed in Newport. The contracting parties have both been interested in the Mission Church, where they are now to be united, and it was in connection with this good work, if I do not mistake, that the acquaintance first began. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple will leave for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where Captain Matthews is now stationed."

THE work of preparing the *Quinnebaug* for sea service is progressing with some speed. The quarters designed for officers are so far completed that those who have it in mind to apply for duty on the ship can see how they are to be accommodated. The ward room has twelve state rooms of good size, and unusually equal as regards convenience of arrangement, locker room and cubic contents. The pantry is in back part of ward room, and having no air ports or hatch, must be illuminated by artificial light. The quarters for midshipmen, cadet engineers, clerks and warrant officers will be equal to any in the Navy. The former will have eight neat and comfortable berths, and the latter four state rooms abaft the mainmast and just forward of the steerage. There will also be four rooms on the berth deck, for the 1st sergeant of marines, master at arms, dispensary and pay office respectively. The ship's galley will be on the spar deck under the forecastle, a most excellent arrangement, particularly for tropical cruising.

REAR-ADmiral T. H. PATTERSON reports his arrival in his flagship the *Monocacy*, March 26, at Shanghai, from Hong Kong, having visited Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Ningpo en route. American interests in all these ports are well cared for. The *Monocacy* arrived at Hong Kong, March 12, and required some two weeks' repairs to her boilers before proceeding north to Shanghai. The *Ashuelot*, *Alert* and *Palos* were at Shanghai on the date of the admiral's despatch. The *Ashuelot* would be sent to Japan, the *Palos* to Tientsin, and the *Alert* would proceed to search for the rock on which the *Forrest Belle* is said to have struck, and then to examine a reported shoal off Luzon; after which she would visit Hong Kong, Swatow and Amoy—relieving the *Ranger* at the latter port. The *Ranger* on being relieved will proceed to Shanghai, touching at the intermediate ports. Rear-Admiral Patterson expected to visit Nagasaki and Kobe, and reach Yokohama in the *Monocacy* the middle or latter part of May. The general health of the squadrons was good.

THE Secretary of the Navy, in answer to the question why Paymaster Robert Burton Rodney was placed on the retired list, informs the House Committee on Naval Affairs that "his board found his physical condition good, but that his peculiar mental temperament incapacitates him from active service."

in the Navy of the United States morally,' and that 'said temperament, according to the evidence laid before the board, develops itself in an entire disregard to the laws, regulations, customs, and proprieties of the Service, and has been manifested persistently while said Rodney was attached to the North Atlantic fleet, in language and conduct to the subversion of good order and discipline; and proceeds, in the opinion of the board, in part from fanaticism, and in part from the groundless belief that he is the victim of prosecution.' He adds that 'Mr. Rodney bears an exemplary character, is irreproachably honest, accurate and reliable in his accounts, possesses many commendable points, and his case is one that cannot fail to excite sympathy. His peculiar temperament and eccentricity of character appear to have been the chief obstacles in the way of his success in the Navy.'

In their report in favor of the bill, S. 486, which appears elsewhere, the Naval Committee say: 'Your committee do not see why the same reason which led to this allowance of participation in the prize money (i. e. to fleet captains) should not open the door also to the other officers of the staff of the commander-in-chief, viz., fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters, and fleet engineers, who are necessarily such, doing duty and remaining with the flagship, in their several responsible positions. Indeed, the claim of the fleet surgeon seems to be based even upon higher ground, for he was officially created as far back as 1828, while the fleet captain, as such, appears to have been first recognized in 1864. Fleet paymasters and fleet engineers were created in April, 1864, by law, so that the fleets should have capable and responsible heads to each of these branches of the Service. Fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters, and fleet engineers, therefore, should stand upon the same footing with fleet captains, and, in the judgment of your committee, should be entitled to the like advantages.' The fleet surgeons benefited are, E. Gilchrist, N. Pinkney, G. R. B. Horner, D. Harlan, J. M. Foltz, J. C. Palmer, Wm. Wood, J. L. Fox, L. B. Hunter, Geo. Clymer, Wm. Johnson; fleet engineers, Theo. Zeller, Robert Danby, B. F. Garvin, W. H. Shock; fleet paymasters, Edward T. Dunn, H. M. Heiskell, George F. Cutter, James H. Watmough, John O. Bradford, J. George Harris, John S. Gulick, John V. B. Bleecker, Elisha W. Dunn. The 4th Auditor estimates that \$270,784.74 is the sum required, and reports that the Navy Pension fund now amounts to \$477,463.42.

COMMANDER J. C. WATSON reports the arrival of the *Wyoming*, under his command, at Rouen, on the Seine, April 30, from Havre. The *Wyoming* entered the river with the flood tide running in the morning, and arrived at Rouen at 2 P.M. As she passed the villages and chateaus on the beautiful banks of the river, the inhabitants thronged the quays and river front, waving handkerchiefs and dipping colors. The captain of the port received the *Wyoming* with much pleasure, and the people generally were highly gratified at seeing an American man-of-war in port, regarding her as a pioneer for future visits, and as demonstrating to a certain degree the accessibility of Rouen as a commercial port. Capt. Watson, with number of the officers of the *Wyoming*, called on the Prefect, Mayor, Chamber of Commerce, and General Commanding, and were received with flattering expressions, and the assurance that our vessels of war and merchantmen would always have a hearty welcome there. The least water found was 19 1/2 feet on the flats at the mouth of the river, and that out of the regular channel to avoid a fishing fleet. At neap tides 18 feet is the highest and 14 the lowest, since the improvements made by the Chamber of Commerce during the last three or four years. It is claimed that 23 feet can be depended on at spring tides. The *Tyro* of St. John's came up on such an occasion drawing 21 feet and 2 inches. The extreme rise and fall of spring tides is 8 feet, and of neaps 2 to 3 feet. The 'bore' does not amount to anything except during the equinox, and then it is not dangerous. The pilots were found thoroughly competent and skilful in handling a long ship. Commander Watson sees no reason why vessels drawing 18 feet should not visit the port. The Chamber of Commerce are doing everything to facilitate the loading and unloading of ships at Rouen. It is really the Manchester of France, and cotton should be landed there. Since January, eighteen American ships had been there, and last year 1,000,000 tons of freight were brought up the river—some of it in ships of from 1,500 to 1,700 tons.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

ORDERED

MAY 17.—Lieutenant J. D. J. Kelly, to the Michigan, at Erie, Pa.

MAY 20.—Captain Walter W. Queen, as captain of the Navy yard, New York.

Commander William Whitehead, as inspector of ordnance at the Navy yard, Norfolk, on the 1st June.

Commanders George C. Remey, Oscar F. Stanton, Edward E. Potter, C. C. Carpenter, and Henry B. Seely, to Newport, R. I., for attendance on the course of torpedo instruction on the 1st June.

Lieutenant-Commanders John C. Kennett, Edwin White, Wm. S. Dean, George D. Glidden, Charles H. Pendleton and Felix McCurdy; Lieutenants John C. Wilson, Charles H. Rockwell and A. M. Thackara, to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service on 1st June.

Lieutenant Walter S. Hughes, to the training ship Minnesota, at New York.

Ensign Wm. G. Cutler, at present at Stuttgart, Germany, to report to Rear-Admiral Le Roy for duty in the European Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross, to delay returning to the United States from the European Station for the period of three months after his detachment from the Trenton.

MAY 21.—Lieutenant J. W. Miller, to the Naval Academy on the 1st of June.

Master Horace P. McIntosh, to the Hydrographic Office.

Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, as a member of the Board of Inspection.

MAY 22.—Surgeon Henry M. Wells, to the Alaska on the 1st June.

Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap upon receiving his detachment from the Ossipee, to proceed to New York and report for duty on board the Powhatan.

DETACHED.

MAY 17.—Lieutenant J. W. Miller has reported his return home, having been detached from the Vandalia, European Station, on the 16th April, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman J. McP. Proudfit has reported his return home, having been detached from the Trenton, European Station, on the 20th April, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade, from special duty at Providence, R. I., and ordered to experimental duty at New York.

Carpenter George E. Anderson, from the Swatara, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 20.—Captain Edward Simpson, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Commander R. F. R. Lewis, from duty as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander T. F. Jewell, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Clark, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service on the 1st June.

Lieutenant John Garvin from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Lieutenant Henry C. Hunter, from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieutenant E. H. Taunt, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to Newport, R. I., for instruction in torpedo service on the 1st June.

Lieutenant Edwin C. Pendleton, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 30th May, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st June for instruction in torpedo service.

Passed Assistant Surgeon B. F. Rogers, from the receiving ship Franklin, and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer Gedney.

MAY 21.—Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson as a member of the Board of Inspection, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Alaska.

Assistant Engineer R. G. Denig, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to the Trenton, European Station, per American steamship Illinois, on the 6th June.

MAY 22.—Master Henry McCrea, from the Coast Survey, and placed on sick leave.

Master Nathan Sargent, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 30th May, and ordered to Newport, R. I., on the 1st June for instruction in torpedo service.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, from the Despatch, European Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Waggener, from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and ordered to the Despatch, European Station, per steamer of the 6th June from Philadelphia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Armstrong, from duty at Key West, Fla., and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

Mr. Charles E. Munroe, Professor of Chemistry, has been granted permission to leave the United States during the vacation of the Naval Academy.

To Surgeon E. Kershner for ten days.

To Lieutenant Thomas Perry for four months from June 1, with permission to leave the United States.

To Lieutenant Wm. Little until the 1st September.

To Assistant Engineer Chas. W. Livermore for three months from May 9.

To Mate John A. H. Wilmett for one month from May 17.

To Midshipman Walter McLean, until August 1.

RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipmen F. A. McNutt, Wm. N. King, Jr., Prentice Bailey and O. H. Billinger and Cadet Engineer C. A. Miller.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant E. H. Taunt to torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I., and to continue on duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

DELAY REPORTING.

Commodore Geo. M. Ransom has been authorized to delay reporting for the command of the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., until the 3d of June.

NOMINATED.

John R. Martin and Stephen K. Radford to be Assistant Paymasters in the Navy.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending May 22, 1878:

Charles Eghin, ship's corporal, April 28, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lawrence Hardy, beneficiary, May 2, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Michael Shaughnessy, marine, March 12, U. S. S. Tennessee.

Frederick Adelbert Crowley, ordinary seaman, March 14, U. S. Tennessee.

NAVAL CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE, MAY 17, 1878.

Captain Wm. E. Hopkins to be a Commodore from December 1, 1877, vice Caldwell, deceased.

Commander Francis M. Ramsay to be a Captain from December 1, 1877, vice Hopkins, promoted.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pearson to be a Commander from December 1, 1877, vice Ramsay, promoted.

Lieutenant Charles A. Schetky to be a Lieutenant-Commander from December 1, 1877, vice Pearson, promoted.

Captain Thomas Pattison to be a Commodore from December 1, 1877, vice Anmen, promoted.

Commander Melton Haxton to be a Captain from February 2, 1878, vice Adams, deceased.

Lieutenant-Commander Edwin T. Woodward to be a Commander from February 2, 1878, vice Haxton, promoted.

Lieutenant Thomas M. Gardner to be a Lieutenant-Commander from February 2, 1878, vice Woodward, promoted.

Captain Edward Simpson to be a Commodore from April 26, 1878, vice Wyman, promoted.

Commander S. Livingston Bree to be a captain from April 26, 1878, vice Simpson, promoted.

Commander Henry Wilson to be a Captain from May 9, 1878, vice Nicholson, retired.

Master Wm. E. B. Delehay to be a Lieutenant from April 26, 1878, to fill a vacancy.

Master Charles A. Clarke to be a Lieutenant from July 11, 1877, vice Turnbull, retired.

Master James W. Graydon to be a Lieutenant from November 1877, vice Durand, promoted.

Master Wm. F. Low to be a Lieutenant from November 25, 1877, vice Simons, deceased.

Master Henry T. Monahan to be a Lieutenant from November 25, 1877, vice Palmer, deceased.

Master Richard Mitchell to be a Lieutenant from December 1, 1877, vice Schetky, promoted.

Master Henry T. Stockton to be a Lieutenant from February 2, 1878, vice Gardner, promoted.

Ensign Julius C. Freeman to be a Master from July 11, 1877, vice Clark, promoted.

Ensign William H. Slack to be a Master from November 21, 1877, vice Upton, promoted.

Ensign W. H. H. Southland to be a Master from November 21, 1877, vice Ludlow, retired.

Ensign Jesse M. Roper to be a Master from November 25, 1877, vice Graydon, promoted.

Ensign Robert H. McLean to be a Master from November 25, 1877, vice Monahan, promoted.

Ensign Charles E. Fox to be a Master from November 25, 1877, vice Wright, deceased.

Ensign John C. Fremont, Jr., to be Master from November 25, 1877, vice French, deceased.

Ensign Albert Mertz to be a Master from November 26, 1877, vice Hyde, resigned.

Ensign William F. Rinehart to be a Master from December 1, 1877, vice Mitchell, promoted.

Ensign Clinton H. Lythe to be a Master from February 2, 1878, vice Stockton, promoted.

THE WOODEN MONITORS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Rear-Admiral Case in his letter to Lieut.-Comdr. Elmer, published in the last issue of the JOURNAL, asserts that the wooden monitors of the "Monadnock and Miantonomoh class" (the *Miantonomoh*, *Agamenticus*, *Monadnock*, and *Tonawanda*), were designed by Mr. Lenthall, previous to the action between the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, March, 1862. The fact is, that Mr. Lenthall was unacquainted with some of the most important features of these wooden monitors as constructed, until after the conflict referred to; and that none of these vessels were completed until after the equipment for service of the entire ironclad fleet of the *Passaic* class. Indeed, several vessels of this fleet had repeatedly engaged the Confederate batteries at Charleston before the wooden monitors had been launched.

Admiral Case, in his letter to Lieut.-Comdr. Elmer, ignores the fact, that the essential parts of these monitors were constructed under my patents, or made according to my original designs, namely, the revolving turrets, the pilot houses, gun carriages, friction slides, port stoppers, turret gearing, projecting side armor, etc. The Admiral also ignores the fact that the motive engines of the *Monadnock* and *Agamenticus* were built to my design. We cannot suppose that Admiral Case does not know that these vessels were propelled by my vibrating lever engines, similar to those of the monitors of the *Passaic* class. It is well known that the invariable success of the *Monadnock* was owing alike to skilful handling, and to the reliable character of her motive engines.

That the hulls of the wooden monitors were built by the naval constructors of the Government dock yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, is a fact known to all who are conversant with naval matters in Europe as well as in this country.

With reference to the design of these hulls it will suffice to point out, that Mr. Lenthall has not claimed any share of the praise awarded to Mr. Hanscom and to Mr. Delano for the success resulting from their excellent designs and accurate calculations of displacement and stability of the *Agamenticus*, *Monadnock*, and *Miantonomoh*. Finally, the important fact that the Ex-Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department has not been held responsible for the remarkable failure of the *Tonawanda* (the fourth vessel of the class under consideration, built by the naval constructor at Philadelphia), disposes of the assumption of Admiral Case, that the eminent Ex-Chief designed this class of monitors.

NEW YORK, May 20, 1878.

J. ERICKSON.

WILL OF COMMODORE GRAHAM.—The will of the late Commodore John Hodges Graham, U. S. N., of Newburgh, N. Y., was proved before the Surrogate of Orange county May 17. It disposes of an estate of about \$300,000, principally New York city property. One-half of all the property is given to the widow, and the balance to charitable purposes. \$90,000 goes to eight different religious organizations of the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$10,000 to American Bible Society, \$5,000 each to St. Luke's Hospital, Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females, Deaf and Dumb Institution, and Corporation for the Relief of Clergymen's Families, all of New York; \$5,000 to Newburgh Home for Friendless. The will also bequeaths the income on \$20,000 to two relatives of his wife; and after their death \$5,000 of it is to go to the American Bible Society of New York, \$5,000 to Domestic Missions, \$5,000 to St. Luke's Home and Hospital in Newburgh, and \$5,000 to the American Tract Society in New York. If the estate has not means enough to satisfy all requirements of the will the bequests first mentioned in the will are to be first regarded in their order until the power to pay ceases. If the estate is worth more than is devised then the remainder is to go in equal divisions to the American Bible Society and Boards of Foreign and Domestic Mission Societies of New York. John Mason Knox of New York, Dr. E. Champlin of Cornwall, N. Y., and the widow, are appointed executors. On their acceptance of the trust the executors are each given \$5,000.

At the opening of the Paris exhibition, a citizen clockmaker of London who made his appearance in the gallery of the Trocadero in all the glories of a Deputy-Lieutenant's uniform was accepted by the populace as the "Duc de Cambridge, Maréchal d'Angleterre."

RECEIPTS FOR THE NAST TESTIMONIAL.

Officers of the 8th Cavalry, 34th Infantry, and Medical Department, at Ringold Bks, Texas	\$9.00
Officers and men, Co. H, 34th Cavalry	5.25
Officers at Camp Haileck, Nev.	5.00
Previously acknowledged	\$647.89

Total receipts.....\$667.14

HOWES & COMPANY,
Army & Navy Bankers, 6 Wall st., N. Y.,
solicit the patronage of Officers.
L. T. HOWES, F. A. HOWES,
LATE OF U. S. ARMY. LATE OF U. S. NAVY.

**Pacific Mail & Panama
TRANSIT S. S. LINES.**

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY and OREGON.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal street, North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via Isthmus of PANAMA.
Steamship ACAPULCO..... Friday, May 31.

Connecting for Central and South America.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

Steamship CHINA..... Tuesday, June 4.

Steamship CITY OF PEKING..... Monday, July 1.

Steamship CITY OF TOKIO..... Thursday, Aug. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SANDWICH ISLANDS
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND:

Steamship AUSTRALIA..... Monday, June 10.

For freight and passage apply at Company's Office,
6 Bowring Green, New York.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated
Academy of the Visitation,
At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.
Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and
Fuel, per annum..... \$300
Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$5
Piano Lessons, per annum..... \$15
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more
sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERRERS BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
General Sherman, U. S. Army and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Gen. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army;
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General W. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

KEEP'S SHIRTS.

KEEP'S Patent Partly-made Dress Shirts, best quality, only
plain seams to finish, 6 for \$7, delivered free.

KEEP'S Custom Shirts to measure, best quality, 6 for \$9,
delivered free. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless
perfectly satisfactory.

KEEP'S UNDERWEAR,
Bed Fannel Undershirts and Drawers, best quality, \$1.50
each. White Flannel Undervests, best quality, \$1.50 each.
Canton Flannel Drawers and Vests, extra heavy, 75c. each.

KEEP'S SUMMERWEAR.
Best Gingham, patent protected rib, \$1 each.
Best Silk, paragon frames, \$3 each.
Circulars and samples mailed free on application.
Shirts only, delivered free.

KEEP'S MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
165 and 167 Mercer st., New York.

Fire Works! Fire Works!

The CELEBRATED and RELIABLE
Excelsior Fire Works,
For Sale Retail at Wholesale Prices, by
WM. M. VOGLESON,

No. 51 SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Send for Price List and List of Discounts.

REFERRERS.—David G. Swain, U. S. A.; J. G. Chandler, U. S. A.; John P. Hawkins, U. S. A.; Gen. G. Pennypacker, U. S. A.; Gen. S. D. Sturges, U. S. A.; Capt. Henry W. Jones, U. S. A.

TWO BEAUTIFUL SONGS.
"THE FLOWERS SLEEP," by H. T. KNAKE. Price 40 cents.
"SHE HAUNTS ME LIKE A HAPPY DREAM," by MUS.
GRAVE. Price 50 cents.
Will be sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of marked
price. Address the Publishers, KNAKE & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PULLMAN HOTEL CARS

Are now running regularly between CHICAGO and COUNCIL BLUFFS, on the California Express Trains of the
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

West-bound, they leave Chicago daily, except Sunday, (and on
every third Sunday,) from the Wells Street Depot, at 10:30 A.M.
and arrive at Council Bluffs next morning.

East-bound, they leave Council Bluffs at 5:30 P.M., daily, except Saturday, (and on every third Saturday,) and reach Chicago
the next afternoon.

There is no other road west of Chicago than Pullman or any other
form of Hotel Cars.

ALL TICKET AGENTS CAN SELL YOU TICKETS BY
THIS LINE.

BEAR IN MIND! No other road runs Pullman Hotel Cars,
Pullman Dining Cars, or any other form of Hotel, Dining or
Restaurant Cars THROUGH between Chicago and the Missouri
River. On no other road can you get all the meals you require
between Chicago and Omaha without leaving the car you start in. This is the only line that has THROUGH eating cars of
any sort.

In these Hotel Cars, the meals are a la carte—you pay for what
you get, and nothing more; and this at very reasonable rates.

The managers of the Company have determined to omit nothing
which will add to the convenience, safety and comfort of the
travelling public who favor them with their patronage; and
further, that they will not be eclipsed in this direction by any
other railroad in the world. Hence these cars, constructed by
the Pullman Palace Car Company especially for the Pioneer
Line, are the finest ever built.

It is no exaggeration to say that no road in the world can produce
the equal to these magnificent cars, and as the average
traveller wants the best of everything that can be had, he must
of necessity use this line in his

TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRIP.

The charges for berths in these Hotel Cars are the same (and
no higher) as are made in the more common Sleeping Car, so
that the traveller using one of these palatial hotels is given
much more worth for his money than he can get on any other
line.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway. Boston Office, No. 5
State Street. Omaha Office, 345 Farnham Street. San Francisco
Office, 2 New Montgomery Street. Chicago Ticket Offices:
at Clark Street, under Sherman House; Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, cor.
Wells and Kinzie Streets.

A PLACE AS GOVERNESS WANTED, BY A LADY COM-
of German. Moderate salary. References given. South or
West preferred. Address L. W. J., Office of the ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL.

VALENTINE FAIR for Moerschau and Cigarette. See Advertisement

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY, JANUARY, 1875,
(white regiment), desires to transfer to the Artillery. Address
Lieutenant of Cavalry, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878.

Office, No. 245 Broadway, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL. No communication will be read, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer of it. If the writer wishes to be unknown to any person but the Editor, such wish shall be scrupulously respected. But both name and post-office address must come with the communication.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, postage prepaid at this office, except when sent to foreign countries, when the regular postage rates are charged. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so. It is best to send subscriptions direct to the office. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, which must be at the risk of the subscriber.

Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed.

Change of address will be made as often and whenever required, upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes are announced in the Orders published in the JOURNAL, furnish no authority for changing the address of the paper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve Lines Nonpareil to an Inch Space.

Single Insertion.....	\$0.25 per line space.
Four Insertions.....	0.50 " "
Thirteen Insertions.....	2.00 " "
Twenty-six Insertions.....	3.00 " "
Fifty-two Insertions.....	5.00 " "

Reading Notices..... 50 cents per space line.

EDITORIAL PAGE.

Advertising Column..... 40 cents per space line.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
245 Broadway, New York.

THE ARMY IN CONGRESS.

THE Committee on Appropriations, instead of confining itself to suitable provision for the military establishment authorized by law, undertakes to reorganize (?) the whole Service, and make an appropriation for the uncrested force. The effort is crude and curious. For example, the bill provides that "hereafter" the present Adjutant General's, Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate's, and Pay Departments, shall practically cease to exist. Then, after killing them off by sections 7, 8, 9, and 10, section 12 of the bill requires the President to convene a board before the 1st of July next, to consist of the three Major-Generals of the Army, to examine into and report on the "practical working and efficiency" of these branches of the Service. In other words Genius is to kill, and the Major-Generals, as a coroner jury, are to examine the corpse. This is what the grave-digger in Hamlet calls "Crowner's quest law."

Mr. HEWITT, in opening his speech in behalf of the Appropriation bill reported by his committee, paid a glowing tribute to the resources and riches of the country. That consideration alone should have led him to refrain from seeking to cripple the Army. It is only through a strong government that the resources of any country can be developed, because the protection of law alone assures to the laborer the enjoyment of the fruit of his toil. We cannot but contrast the speeches of Mr. HEWITT and Mr. McCook on this subject. Mr. McCook followed Mr. HEWITT on the same day, and on the same question. They are both representatives of the chief commercial city of the continent; a city enormously interested in the preservation of law and order, and in having present at all times a trustworthy force for the security of life and property. Mr. HEWITT's personal and business relations should be on the side of an ample military force; yet he, the elder member from New York, raised his voice and used his influence to cut down an Army which, as most people know, is too small, while it was reserved for Mr. McCook to take the position approved, we think, by his fellow citizens of New York, of all parties, who wish that there shall be no anxiety about the stability of law and order in the future.

Mr. HEWITT undertakes to apply what he calls "tests" for the proper size of the Army. He takes two sound tests, namely, those of past experience and present need; but he abominably misuses them. His only instance of "past experience" is that of 1860, and he compares the size of the Army then with its size now, and the two populations. Let us look at this test. Past experience shows that the Army of 1860 was too small, and that a terrible waste of blood

and treasure followed from that miscalled economy. Does Mr. HEWITT seriously lay down the rule that "whatever was, was right" in the past? If past experience can teach anything, it teaches us that it was by a most grievous error that the Army of 1860 had been suffered to remain at substantially the same point as twenty years before, notwithstanding the growth of population.

Is not 1840 within our past experience as well as 1860? The Army in 1840 consisted of 735 officers and 11,804 men—aggregate, 12,539. Now, the population in 1840 was 17,069,543. The population in 1860 was 31,443,321. The population in 1880 will be at least 46,000,000. Palpably, then, according to Mr. HEWITT's own test, the Army of year after next, for which Congress is legislating to-day, should be as much larger than that of 1840 as 46 is greater than 17—that is, it should consist of upwards of 32,000 officers and men. And yet Mr. HEWITT is found trying to break down the Army to less than 25,000.

Again, if the Government of 1860 and the year previous—a Government historically under grave suspicion—had followed Mr. HEWITT's own test of population, the Army of 1860 would not have aggregated 12,931 officers and men, as it actually did, or only 302 more than twenty years previous, but it would have been larger than in 1840 by the ratio of 31 to 17—that is, it would have numbered upwards of 22,000 officers and men, or over 9,000 more than it actually did. Let Mr. HEWITT take 22,000 as the proper Army basis for 1860, and tell us what he gets for 1880, on his own population test. He cannot pretend, in view of positive facts, that the statesmen of 1860 were wiser than those of 1840. On the contrary, the Army basis of 1860 is shown to have been fatally false, first, on his own mathematical theory, but secondly and chiefly by the terrible logic of the Civil War, which, gaining tremendous headway at the start, was prolonged through four years. It is on the strength of such "tests," shown to prove exactly the opposite of what they are designed for, that Mr. HEWITT, in time of danger from four quarters at once, asks Congress to disorganize and cut down the Army.

Now, let us look at Mr. HEWITT's second "test" that of present need. The first element of need he puts as the extent of frontier lines. He admits that these lines since his ideal date of 1860 have greatly increased, but he holds that "the test of protection for frontier lines is not miles but posts." Thereupon he elaborately calculates that there are "about 60 per cent. more posts than in 1860" to be kept up, which calculation would again give him his magical number of 20,000 men for the Army. Now, were all posts of the same size—like the posts of a park railing, for example—it would be easy to calculate percentages in this business-like fashion. As a fact, they differ in the ratio of perhaps ten to one, as to the size of garrison they employ. Hence any such calculation as Mr. HEWITT makes must on its face be a random one.

Again, the number of posts in 1860 was 77. Last year the number, according to the War Department, was 224. At that rate, there must be required an Army of upwards of 35,000 officers and men, even on the post test. But it is clear that this estimate includes the abandoned or nominal posts. Those for which supplies are regularly issued by the Quartermaster's Department number 163. These, then, would need, even on Mr. HEWITT's crude system of average garrisons, an Army over twice as large as that of 1860, when there were but 77 posts—that is, an Army of between 26,000 and 27,000 officers and men. How, then, does Mr. HEWITT get his conjuring number of 20,000, which always turns up after each "test"? He subtracts the 53 posts reported by Army officers as not needing garrisons.

Now, the substance of the reports in question, on the consolidation of posts, has already been given by us in the JOURNAL of May 11. A large part of the recommendations regarding these 53 posts are conditional—and conditional on things that conflict with Mr. HEWITT's conclusion. It is not one case of such recommendations is it urged that the region in which the troops are stationed has ceased to require them. In a large number of cases, it is believed better to abandon old forts than to repair them, especially as their garrisons can be transferred to neighboring ones, making these stronger and making it cheaper to supply them. Gen. POPK, for example, says:

"A certain military force is needed in this Department—the larger the bodies of troops concentrated at any given point, the less will be the cost of supplying them." The same officer quotes and reiterates language used by him in a former report: "I do not think that any of the posts in this Department and of New Mexico should have a garrison less than a regiment." The office now imperfectly performed by numerous small and expensive posts could be better, more cheaply, and more completely performed by movable camps." Surely such an opinion could hardly be cited as showing that the force can safely be reduced—and yet Gen. PORC advised the abandonment of six out of the 53 posts tabulated by Mr. HEWITT.

This is simply one example of the reports made by officers on the subject of consolidating posts. Others could easily be adduced. Gen. KAUTZ says: "In a military point of view, several posts might be given up." Then he specifies several, which appear on Mr. HEWITT's list; but he adds: "The concentrations suggested will necessitate the building of additional quarters at the posts where the troops are concentrated, and involve a large expense; for this reason only, I do not recommend it." It thus becomes clear that, even on his own assumptions, Mr. HEWITT does not make out his point. These officers, thus quoted, all speak of concentrating at other posts, the garrisons of the posts abandoned—new quarters will be "necessitated," as Gen. KAUTZ says. We have dwelt on this matter because we think that Army officers reporting in good faith measures of economy which do not decrease efficiency will be surprised to find their reports thus used against them. But we do not imagine that Congress, which contains a good sprinkling of old campaigners, Union and Confederate, will consider that the concentration of forces is equivalent to the diminution of forces.

Turning to Mr. HEWITT's succeeding tests, we find him saying: "It is pretty safe to assume that we are to have no more great Indian wars." Is this the kind of assumption on which the Army is to be broken up? Let us say a word to Mr. HEWITT: It is entirely safe not to assume that we are to have no more great Indian wars. Will he undertake to risk the interests of the country by his "pretty safe" assumptions?

Mr. HEWITT's views of the dangers of riots are still more unworthy of him. It is little better than demagoguery for him to declare "if you want to fan communism, increase your standing Army, and you will have enough of it." It is demagoguery certainly to represent the interests of the working people as being against the maintenance of a standing Army. The Army assures law, order, peace, and these are the foundations on which labor rests. Mr. HEWITT thinks that the public peace should be preserved by the militia, and that Congress ought "to organize a national militia system throughout the country." Very well; but until Congress has done this, it is sheer madness to cipher out the preservation of internal order as a function requiring a Regular Army.

There is one part of Mr. HEWITT's argument on this subject of militia as the sole defence against rioters, that is amazing in its ignoring of facts. He says it has been suggested that militia may "sympathize with the mob, as it is the fashion to call these people. I do not believe it. I do not believe so ill of my countrymen. I do not believe they are so ignorant of the rights and duties of citizenship." If Mr. HEWITT will take the trouble to read some recent orders issued to the Pennsylvania National Guard, he will find that several of its organizations were disbanded not many months ago for sympathizing with the mob in the riots of last July. If he will look a little further, he will find testimony of the most positive character, taken before the legislative committee of Pennsylvania, that sundry militia organizations not only refused to disperse the mob at Reading, but openly fraternized with the rioters, and offered them their weapons. Major General WM. J. BOLTON issued the following special order: "I hereby disband, in dishonor, Company I, 16th Regiment Infantry, National Guard, Pennsylvania, subject to approval of the Governor, for insubordination, cowardice, and mutinous conduct, in disobeying orders, and furnishing ammunition to rioters at Reading." Shortly after, Companies C, D, E and H were also disbanded "for general insubordination and

mutinous conduct while under orders." And now comes Mr. HEWITT with his "I do not believe it—I do not believe so ill of my countrymen," and asks us to accept his incredulous ignorance in place of legislation worthy of a statesman.

We could also easily show—in fact we have already repeatedly shown in the JOURNAL—that the pay of our Army officers, which Mr. HEWITT declares to be "upon a very liberal scale compared with foreign armies," is decidedly less, all things considered, than that of foreign armies; and yet Mr. HEWITT proposes to cut it down, by reducing or abolishing sundry allowances.

While thus protesting strongly against the scheme of Mr. HEWITT, we are glad to express our thorough belief in his fairness and his desire to do justice. The extremely liberal provisions he makes for compensating the officers to be discharged under his bill would indicate those qualities, even were not his personal reputation a guarantee of them. But he starts with a fallacy, and reasons from it throughout. He assumes that "the people demand" the sort of legislation he proposes, whereas there has never been any popular demand for cutting down either the numbers or the pay of the Army. Having assumed what is not true as his basis, he goes on in good faith to make his proposed reductions fall with as little personal injury on the Army as possible. But his methods are the methods of the civilian, and not of the soldier. To him a regiment is simply an arithmetical number of men—to be counted like the same number of pigs of iron; he knows nothing of regimental traditions and corps pride, and "consolidates" without thought of them. His spirit is a far better spirit towards the Army than that of the majority of the House Military Committee, who showed their venom by the notorious "disbandment" section of their first bill; but in the very nature of the case wise Army organization must be the work of experts.

The Scheme presented by Senator BULLER for a joint committee of Congress and Army officers to report next winter a suitable plan of Army revision is the best way for Congress out of its difficulty.

ONE of the newspaper wits seems to us to put the Eastern Question into a nutshell, when he reflectively says: "Let's see—today the 'peace prospects brightening' or is it the 'war inevitable' day?" During the past two months England and Russia have been steadily preparing for war, while neither has been willing to close the door to peace. As a consequence, the rumors of what was to come have constantly fluctuated from day to day, and even between morning and night, in a way so preposterous that we have not thought it worth while even to record them in weekly comment, though they seem to inexhaustibly amuse the cable and the daily papers. Of late, however, the constrained and uncertain position of Russia has become palpably painful to her, and before long will be intolerable. She will soon take her election between peace and war. The cost of maintaining her forces in Turkey is great, and she cannot allow the contest to drift into one of a mutual drain of purses—her own will be dry too soon. Indeed it is doubtful whether this uncertainty would have been allowed to go on so long, were it not that Russia's troops at first need refitting and rest. With England the suspense has been hitherto more tolerable, because her great desire was time for preparation. Now, however, the question of recuperation and that of preparation are both sufficiently solved. The decision for peace or war cannot be much longer delayed.

LIEUTENANT DUGUIRIG, of the French army, has invented a "new game of tactics," just published by Thomaron, 25 Rue Chapon, Paris. It has the same object as Kriegspiel, to provide an agreeable, and at the same time instructive, diversion for officers. It is described by the *Bulletin de la Réunion* as having a certain likeness to checkers without being at all an imitation of that game. The game is not played upon a map, but upon a tactical board, which presents the various diversities of a section of country, valley, river, wood, railroad, etc. As the division of this board into squares involves a correlative arrangement which regulates the movements of the different arms, the players need not, at each movement, give time and attention to the measurement of distances. Finally the method of action of each arm is, in a manner, translated into a very simple convention, which assigns

its appropriate role to infantry, cavalry and artillery. The victory and its different phases are also determined in such a way that no doubtful point can arise thus avoiding the necessity for a reference to chance or the decision of an arbiter. It is consequently the most skillful or the best inspired player who wins. This is a summary sketch of the principle of this new tactical game which, as the *Bulletin* explains, is not yet sufficiently known to make a detailed description of its mechanism easily understood. The author has developed an original design which would appear to have decided advantages over the German war game.

THE recent controversy in the House of Representatives as to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the alleged frauds during the Presidential election, led to an amusing controversy between Mr. Potter and Mr. Hale, the two tellers appointed by the Speaker. The Republican members refrained unanimously from voting, and as there was no power to compel them to vote, the Speaker was obliged to report no quorum present, those not voting being constructively absent. Mr. Hale, Republican, being appointed teller could not altogether hide himself under this fiction, and Mr. Potter, the other teller, reported him as casting a vote, and the only one, against the resolution to appoint the Committee, and the Chairman accepted the report. Thereupon Mr. Hale said: "Supposing the gentleman from New York had reported me as voting in the affirmative, would the Chair have accepted that report?" The Speaker: That would have been an unfaithful report. Mr. Hale: And this is an unfaithful report, for I did not vote at all." Mr. Potter continued to insist that Mr. Hale had voted, in spite of his protestations to the contrary, but finally, to end a profitless dispute, said: "I accept the statement and report, none in the negative."

THE Naval Committee recommends the sale of many of our ships of war as rotten or worthless for war purposes. Experience has shown that when such vessels are sold at auction, as, for instance, after our late war, rings are formed, and but little is realized from their sale if offered to open competition. We would, therefore, suggest the propriety of offering them for sale as the worn-out vessels of the British navy are—that is, receive sealed bids for them—secured as may be necessary, the vessels to go to the highest bidder, subject, of course, to the approval of the Department. We believe the law now requires their sale at auction.

THE enemies of the Army have been completely overwhelmed in Congress, the result of the House debate in the Committee of the Whole being the adoption of a motion to keep the Army at its present standard, 25,000, by a vote of 115 to 106, sufficient to carry it through the House when brought up. It seems certain that the Army will be left unchanged, and the subject of organization left to a commission.

H. R. 3974, passed by the H. R. April 11, 1878, appropriates \$18,140,000 for pensions. The bill provides that hereafter pension agents shall have a salary of \$4,000; \$15 per hundred for vouchers in excess of 4,000 annually, and other expenses of rent, fuel, lights and official postage; "that hereafter in the appointment of pension agents, the preference shall be given to wounded or disabled soldiers."

THE Committee on Military Affairs, in reporting the bill for the repeal of section 1233 of the R. S., relating to company cooks in the Army, says: "Under said section of the law cooks are detailed in turn to serve ten days each. The detail is necessarily made without regard to the knowledge of cooking. Service in the kitchen is ruinous to the clothing of the soldier, and the law provides no extra pay to replace the soiled clothing. But the principal reason for the recommendation of the committee is that good food is spoiled by bad cooking, and badly cooked food is injurious to those who eat it. The health and comfort of the soldier should be looked after, and your committee are therefore of the opinion that the detail of cooks should be left to the post and company commanders under the Army Regulations. Your committee are of the opinion that cooks should be enlisted for the specific duty of cooking; but as the passage of a bill for that purpose at this late stage of the session would be extremely doubtful, they simply recommend the repeal of the section referred to."

THE Society of the Cincinnati held their triennial session this week in Philadelphia, having a banquet on Thursday.

1ST LIEUT. FRANK D. BALDWIN reports from Poplar Creek, M. T., that the traders are selling ammunition to the Indians with the consent of the British authorities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

COLD STEEL.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Can there be a true cavalryman who shall not be heard, if heard at all, in earnest protest against the proposed abandonment of the sabre?

There is no middle ground; there must be a cavalry to carry cold steel with fearful and irresistible momentum against infantry, which, when thus caught in bodies, are killed, wounded or captured to a man; to surprise with irregular velocity batteries enveloped in smoke, sabre the artillerists, spike or carry off the guns; in the emergencies of its peculiar services, or on any occasion, to cut its way through uncounted odds, of mere passive numbers; or, if it needs be, as our volunteers did at Sacramento, Chihuahua, "advance to the very brink of their redoubts, and attack them with their sabres" (Col. Doniphian's report; see *Conquest of New Mexico and California*, p. 89). We shall have, I say, such sabre armed cavalry, or else we shall have mounted infantry, using ponies, or the still harder mule.

The arms of service are much given to think and judge according to pride of tradition and self-esteem. But an arm that may be inspired by the records of brilliant deeds, full of *esprit de corps*, that well knows the irresistible momentum of their horses in the swift motion which fills themselves with high emotions—even the noble animals seem inspired!—will carry home a charge which nothing can withstand.

But, if armed only with fire arms, it will soon, as all experience has shown, use them only at a distance; with the method, the style, the tone, and the prestige will be all changed; no more charges!

Nearly all the great historical deeds of arms, shining especially by enthusiastic audacity, and successes of wonderfully inferior numbers, have been performed by cavalry. The introduction of fire arms gave a greater shock of opinions to this arm than has been given by their great improvements of late years, which now again unsettle the minds of many; then the cavalry took to the use of heavy armor, which very greatly lessened their value.

Cavalry has never yet had justice and due appreciation in our country. Until the last great war there was not enough of it to excite much attention or interest; consequently it happened that our great generals (with one exception) did not know how to improve and to use it; were really ignorantly prejudiced against it; it was left to struggle on under officers, at first very ignorant or inexperienced.

It is a truth that our cavalry has suffered, from a rather general feeling of jealousy; it is not unnatural; there are a number of incentives to this, large and small, which have been easily observed and known. For a single case: It is known and felt that in war a captain with his squadron, notwithstanding the far superior importance of infantry, has more power and opportunity for distinction than a colonel of that great arm.

It is an equally natural, although discreditable result of this feeling, that infantry representatives when given a great opportunity, should be tempted to use it to paralyze the best powers of the cavalry, or its brilliant co-worker, the artillery, by placing them on the dead level of assimilation.

Cavalry has then not been perfected in our service; the sabre when drawn for use should be found as sharp as steel can be made and kept; thus, its execution has been found fearful—much greater than by the same weapon from the hands of the manufacturer.

There has been offered as a great argument—from sedentary sources—against both sabre and bayonet, that the records show but few wounds of their infliction; and many refer to the rarity of the crossing of sabres or of bayonets. These are arguments against or for these weapons. What is the reason that sabre and bayonet charges are seldom stood or met? All know that it is not very rare to make such successful charges. It is because they are so destructive and fearful. What conceivable argument should so preponderate in their favor? One side generally, nearly always, give way, shrinks from a so dreaded, a so imposing onset; the bravest and best commanded gain bloodless success.

I trust that those cavalry officers who may have conceived a temporary prejudice against their characteristic weapon, who may think it ill suited to their present Indian experiences (although the Indians did characterize the dreaded whites as long knives), will pause, and reconsider the matter with broader views; that they will not surrender the weapon with which empires have been conquered, to sophistries or sneers of bureau and office men "who never set a squadron in the field."

I leave it to others, younger men and more interested, to sum up the many proofs and arguments for the value of the sabre. I felt stirred up by the formal impeachment of the noble and immemorial arm. I seemed to hear the echoes of long gone trumpet notes. I have given but some offhand thoughts.

P. St. GEO. COOKE, B. General U. S. A.

PAYING THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The pay day for enlisted men in the Army should be at least once a month—once a fortnight would be better. Soldiers have money so seldom under the present arrangement, that pay day creates the feeling of a holiday in the minds of the men. Any one who is familiar with the Army knows the excitement that is caused by the advent of the paymaster into a camp. There is too much of the feast-or-a-

famine idea under the present arrangement, and there would be fewer of those disagreeable affairs so common on all pay days. In fact, there would be fewer desertions caused by men who miss roll call and desert for fear of punishment. Men who have been without money for sixty days and then receive a fair allowance are apt to make up for lost time by great excesses. Money is not familiar enough to the men; if they had it oftener they would use it better.

C. A. D.

A BEAM IN OUR OWN EYE.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Our military life is so utterly isolated from the rest of the world that, of course, none of our military thinkers can corroborate the bows as a foreigner might. But as a mere matter of contrast, and therefore of possible interest, I submit some extracts from an article by General Sir Garnet Wolseley, published in "The Nineteenth Century." It is sort of Siamese twin to the article you have already extracted from, and the features now given are some of those you then omitted.

SHRUNK JACKET.

"Almost all aides-de-camp and orderly officers must be what would correspond in our army with those who have graduated at the Staff College, and they can only hold their appointments for three years, being ineligible for a similar position until after an interval of two years. Formerly the French staff was a corps apart; when an officer received his commission to it he severed all connection with the regiment in which he had hitherto served; thenceforward all his *esprit de corps* was for the staff, and not for any particular battalion or battery, as is the case with us, and once on the staff always on the staff was the rule. The result was a great want of sympathy and cordiality between the staff and the rest of the army, which engendered envy and hatred on the part of the latter, and a supercilious feeling of superiority on the part of the former, which they took little care to conceal."

"The system of instructing soldiers in reading, writing, and arithmetic in the regimental schools is good; all who are not proficient in the three R's have to attend school daily for an hour, which in winter is prolonged to two hours. Great attention is paid to gymnastic instruction, and fencing is taught to the private as well as to the officer."

"It is now recognized that neither armies nor men to lead them can be improvised by a decree, as M. Gambetta endeavored to create them, and that, if any people wish to be eminently a military nation, they must during peace prepare for war. Every detail connected with mobilization must be carefully studied and provided for by the regulations, which every agent to be employed in that operation must clearly understand, so that every one may know his part, and be ready to play it at the shortest notice. In fact, the machine should be so ably devised, so skilfully put together, and so carefully kept in perfect working order during peace, that when war is determined on the war minister should have merely to telegraph to the commanders of army corps the simple order, 'Mobilize at once,' to cause the whole machinery to be placed in effective motion. To secure this desirable end, it is essential that the organization of the troops and the system of military administration should be in peace what it is intended to be in war."

—From "France as a Military Power in 1870 and in 1878," in *Nineteenth Century*.

(From the *N. Y. Tribune*, May 20.)

THE ATTACK UPON THE ARMY.

If among a dozen intelligent gentlemen, gathered together at hazard, the subject of the Army is mentioned, there will be no dissent to any of these propositions: that the Army is too small; that it is outrageously overworked; that its officers are ill-treated and underpaid by the Government; that, as a rule, they are the most honorable, honest, industrious and able of the public servants. No one denies—at least no one but the grossly ignorant—that it is the most purely Democratic institution in the country. In every other profession—the law, the clergy, medicine—wealth and social standing are powerful adjuncts of success. In our Army, alone of all armies in the world, these circumstances have not a feather's weight. The millions of a Vanderbilt or an Astor could not make a captain out of a lieutenant until the slow progress of years had brought the millionaire's name to the head of his list. The autocratic will and the high position of President Grant could do no more than procure for his son a temporary staff appointment through the favor of a friendly general, and could not raise him an inch in the regular line. As the pay is so little, and the chance for distinction so slight, the only thing that tempts an American gentleman into the Army is a love for the profession of arms strong enough to induce him to forego all hope of worldly prosperity, and to sacrifice the thousand chances which life offers to other men, in return for an honorable tenure of service and a mere subsistence. We are always ready enough to call upon them when we are in trouble. On many occasions the appearance of a little squad of regular soldiers, led by a captain whose pay is less than that of a street scavenger's clerk, has put a stop to riot and pillage, without the shedding of a drop of blood. Republics proverbially have short memories, but we certainly ought to remember that last summer the tardy despatch of a handful of United States soldiers saved several cities from scenes too dreadful to contemplate, and this without the necessity of firing a shot. We may safely assume that no honest people have any quarrel with the Army; that one soldier is not dangerous to the liberties of two thousand citizens—this being the proportion of our armed force to our population; that they are very useful in emergencies; and that they mind their own

business to an extent unusual in our time and country. It is difficult to treat this question seriously. How many men in Congress would do a lieutenant's work for a lieutenant's pay, or a captain's work for his pay, or a colonel's work for his? And how much more would an average statesman demand for risking his life, or standing ready to risk it, any day in the year? It is even said in Congress that the country is now at peace, and that our soldiers run no risk. Yet it is only a few months since Custer perished in battle with all his troops, and Gibbon made one of the most heroic fights in history, killing a number of his assailants equal to his whole force, and losing one half his men. The same thing may happen again any day, and no one knows what harder ordeal is before our little skeleton army. But whatever it is, they will meet it bravely, and do their duty in spite of every discouragement.

These few hundred officers and gentlemen, for pay which is hardly enough for food, clothes, and lodging, and absolutely not enough to meet the enormous outlay rendered necessary by their frequent change of station, are expected to do a day's work every day, and in addition, to give up their lives in the field whenever required. They are willing to do this—to the honor of human nature, they do it without grumbling. But that strange creature, the American Congressman, is not satisfied with this. He purposes to turn part of them out of the service, and cut down the pay of the rest, so as to force them, if possible, to resign. This is an infamous and shameless thing. The press and the country have kept quiet about it long enough. Congressmen should be made to understand that the people of the United States do not wish the Army degraded or crippled any further.

GEN. MILES' REPORT OF A YEAR'S WORK.

(Concluded from last week.)

During the remainder of May and early part of June my force was augmented by the arrival in the Yellowstone Valley of 11 companies of the 7th Cavalry, commanded by Gen. Sturgis; four companies of the 1st Infantry, commanded by Major H. M. Lazelle, and two companies of the 11th Infantry, commanded by Major C. G. Bartlett. Major Bartlett and the companies of the 11th Infantry were (July 17th), ordered to the post on the Big Horn, and were not called into the field. In the early part of June I learned of the existence of a band of hostiles in the vicinity, and east of Powder River. A hot trail of a small horse-stealing band was found to that stream by the mounted battalion, under Captain Snyder, but the high stage of water rendered crossing too dangerous and slow to warrant further pursuit. Unfortunately, at this time, a force equal to more than two battalions of veteran troops was ordered discharged by the ill-timed reduction of the Army. As the battalion (six companies) of the 22d Infantry, was ordered to leave the Department, I decided to organize a force, of which they should be a part, and thoroughly examine the Little Missouri country; the force consisting—beside the companies of the 22d Infantry—of three companies of the 1st Infantry and one company of the 7th Cavalry, was placed under command of Major H. M. Lazelle, 1st Infantry, who, with the main portion of his command, started from Tongue River June 16th; dropped down the river by her below the mouth of Powder River, and marched thence beyond the Box Elder on the Upper Little Missouri, struck by "Lame Deer's" band (led by his son), moving northeast, and followed it nearly to Sentinel Buttes, his camp (including a portion of the Indians who surrendered at this place), overtook and skirmished with a portion of the band. Learning from Major Lazelle of his approach toward the Yellowstone in pursuit of this band, I detached three companies of the 2d Cavalry, under Capt. Ball, and one piece of artillery, under Lieut. Hamilton, 2d Cavalry, started them by boat to Glendale (July 2) with orders to move them towards the Little Missouri, with a view to intercept the Indians. The movement was unfortunately delayed by the grounding of a steamer containing a part of the cavalry and pack train, and the Indians escaped eastward across the Little Missouri near Sentinel Buttes. Major Lazelle having detached the Battalion, 22d Infantry, and sent it to Fort Lincoln, whence it subsequently left the Department, returned to the Yellowstone, opposite mouth of Cedar or Maynadier Creek, for supplies, and Capt. Ball's force to Glendale, where it was joined by Major I. S. Brisbin July 18. Two co-operating detachments, under Majors Brisbin and Lazelle, were now organized. Brisbin's battalion was augmented by three companies, A, H, and I, mounted battalion 5th Infantry (companies A and G having been added to that battalion in the early part of July), and a force of Crow allies. These commands moved to and across the Little Missouri, and followed the trail of the Indians up that stream to Short Pine Hills, where Major Lazelle's command, with the wagon train returned to Wolf Rapids and subsequently to Tongue River, arriving at the end of August. His report and map of the country passed over have already been forwarded. From the Little Missouri, near Short Pine Hills, Brisbin's command, with pack animals, continued the pursuit across to the Little Powder, thence to the main Powder River and over the Wyoming boundary, gaining upon the Indians and causing them to abandon some of their property. From this extreme Southern point the command, much worn down by its persistent pursuit, the animals without grain, returned by the valleys of Powder and Tongue Rivers to the Cantonment, arriving August 30th. That band of Indians, continually harassed and pursued, moved to and surrendered at the agencies at the South July 23d, August 28th, and Sept. 5th and 10th.

As the battalion 2d Cavalry was approaching from Fort Ellis in the early spring, I had detached 1st Lieut. G. O. Doane, 2d Cavalry, and sent him to secure the services of the Crow warriors. In this he was very successful, and their services as allies, with the force south of the Yellowstone, also in scouting the country along and north of the Yellowstone to the west of this point, and in fighting and harassing the Nez Perces, were of very great value, and obtained at a relatively small expenditure, in rations and ammunition, on the part of the Government. Lieut. Doane's services, first in organizing the Crow and subsequently on the approach of the Nez Perces, with whom they had been in friendly relations, in retaining their loyalty to the Government, were highly important and valuable.

While the operations before described were in progress, I had kept myself informed of the movements of Sitting Bull's band at the North, and (July 4) started out with nine companies of the 7th Cavalry and six companies—mounted—of the 5th Infantry, intending (1st) to examine thoroughly the country to the east of this point between the Yellowstone and the Missouri, then reported (from Fort Buford) to be invaded by bands from the North, and to intercept that force between Lame Deer's following and Sitting Bull's camp, which had been strengthened in men and material, and was beginning to assume a threatening attitude on the northern side of the boundary; (2d), to be in supporting distance of the force, south of the Yellowstone and, on the completion of its work, to cross it to me and, with the main command, move north of the Missouri in front of and opposite to Sitting Bull's camp. This movement was at the time considered unnecessary and disapproved by higher authorities, and I was ordered to confine my operations to the valley of the Yellowstone and "scour the country" on either side of that stream. In pursuance of this the troops not engaged in the movements before described were so placed as to protect the valley, and ordered to "scout thoroughly the adjacent country."

From unofficial reports and newspaper accounts I judged the hostile Nez Perces Indians should, if they evade the troops in Western Montana, endeavor to reach the Indian Basin and, if pursued, would move north of the Missouri River. I ordered (August 3) 1st Lieut. G. C. Doane, 2d Cavalry, with Co. B, 7th Cavalry, and the Crow Allies to the Missouri at and west of the Musselshell, with instructions to "intercept, capture, or destroy

the Nez Perces." On the 10th of August to the same end, I sent Gen. Sturgis with six companies of his regiment to Judith Gap—a point they subsequently passed—at the same time ordering Lt. Col. Doane—then en route under instructions above cited—to report to him. Such general instructions as the facts at hand rendered practicable were furnished Gen. Sturgis, and he was directed to act upon the information he might obtain. His movements were timely and well made. Unfortunately he was deceived as to the movements of the Indians on Clark's Fork, but subsequently pursued them vigorously to near Judith Gap; his full report has been forwarded. As this disposition of troops anticipated the orders subsequently received from Division and Department Headquarters, and as there were at that time—apparently trustworthy—reports of southward movement of Sitting Bull and his following, no further dispositions to meet the Nez Perces were made. Gen. Sturgis was directed to keep me informed of the movements of the Indians, which he did by subsequent reports. After Gen. O. O. Howard's command joined that of Gen. Sturgis, Gen. Howard assumed command of the

on the 17th September at evening communications (copies before forwarded) of the 12th from Gen. Howard and Gen. Sturgis were received by me, at mouth of Tongue River, informing me that the Nez Perces had evaded the troops under their command. What available force I had (a part of which had just returned after a laborious and successful pursuit of Indians to the South), with train and supplies, were at once ferried across the Yellowstone, and with it I started on the morning of the 18th toward the mouth of the Musselshell, at the same time sending scouts to Buford and Fort Peck to have supplies sent up the Missouri not only for my command (including Gen. Sturgis'), but also Gen. Howard's command, and overtaking en route the battalion 2d Cavalry and Co. H, 7th Cavalry, that had been previously sent as escort for the Sitting Bull Commission. As the command approached, and after it reached the Missouri River—which it reached at the mouth of Squaw Creek (six miles below the mouth of the Musselshell) on the 23d—scouting parties were kept well out on the left flank to keep me informed of the movements of the Indians. On the morning of September 25 information was received, through a party of civilians who had escaped from Cow Island and arrived at Carroll, where was a small detachment of my command under Lt. H. K. Bailey, 5th Infantry, that the Nez Perces had crossed the Missouri at Cow Island, some seventy miles to the west, on the 23d, and after destroying the public and private stores there moved north. The battalion 2d Cavalry had been placed on the north bank of the Missouri, the remainder of the command, transportation and supplies were immediately crossed over. The battalion 2d Cavalry moved out at noon on the 25th, and the remainder of the command on the 26th. The force, as organized on the left bank of the Missouri, consisted of battalion 2d Cavalry, Tyler's, Jerome's, and McClellan's companies, Capt. Geo. L. Tyler, commanding; battalion 7th Cavalry, Hale's, G. Godfrey's, and Moylan's companies, Capt. Owen Hale, commanding; battalion 5th Infantry (mounted on captured Sioux ponies), Snyder's, Bennett's, Carter's, and Romeyn's companies, Capt. Simon Snyder, commanding; one breech-loading Hotchkiss gun, Sergeant McHugh, 5th Infantry, commanding; and a detachment of white and Indian scouts, Lt. M. F. Mans, 1st Infantry, commanding. The train escort, commanded by Capt. D. H. Brotherton, 5th Infantry, consisted of Co. E, and detachment Co. D, 5th Infantry, with 12-pounder Napoleon.

The direction taken by the Indians indicated that their intention probably was to join the hostile Sioux at the North. In order to intercept or to take up their trail and pursue them, I decided to place my force as speedily as possible in the gap between the northern ends of the Little Rocky and Bear's Paw mountains—between which ranges the Indians had started northward—and, therefore, on the 27th I started with three mounted battalions, the Hotchkiss gun and scouts, with pack train, leaving the wagon train to follow. Forced marches on the 27th, 28th, and 29th brought the command to the Bear's Paw Range, but without crossing the Indian trail. My scouts and Indians were kept on the west side of the Little Rocky Mountains, and from them I received reports of the movements of the Indians and the direction of their trail. On the 29th the scouts following the trail reported that it led into the Bear's Paw Mountains several miles to our left. Starting at 4 o'clock A. M. on the 30th, passing through a gap at the northern end of the range and skirting the western base some three miles, the command, after a march of 25 miles, was, at 7 A. M., on the trail where it emerged from the mountains; at the same time my Cheyenne and Sioux scouts reported the village but a few miles away. The advance to attack beginning with the ordinary gait, was increased to the trot and gallop, the leading battalion (2d Cavalry) was sent to make a slight detour to attack in rear and cut off and secure the herd, which it did in most gallant style, Lt. Jerome attacking the rear of the village while Capt. Tyler and Lt. Col. McClellan, in a running fight, captured upwards of 800 head of ponies; the battalion 7th Cavalry and 5th Infantry charged directly upon the village, preceded by the Cheyenne and Sioux scouts, whose skill in discerning the camp was fully equalled by their reckless courage in fighting. In this charge and subsequent close and desperate fighting, Capt. Hale and Lt. Biddle, and 22 soldiers were killed. My Acting Asst. Adjutant-General, Geo. W. Baird, while conveying orders and inspiring the command with his own bravery, was severely wounded, as were Captains Moylan and Godfrey, 7th Cavalry, and Lt. Romeyn, 5th Infantry, while leading their commands, also 38 enlisted men. The position of the village, within the curve of a crescent-shaped cut-back in the valley of Snake Creek, and of the warriors, in numerous ravines leading into the same valley, rendered it impossible to determine the size of the one or number of the other. The vigorous attack was as vigorously met and every advance made was stubbornly contested; but, with a courageous persistency worthy the highest commendation, the troops—dismounted now—held the lines first taken, and were advanced to command every point of the Indians' position except the beds of the ravines, whence, it soon became apparent they could only be forced by a charge or by siege. While a part of the 2d and 7th Cavalry were closely engaging the enemy and pressing forward from the north and east, Capt. Carter with Lt. Woodruff and a small detachment 5th Infantry, charged down the slope, along the open valley of the creek and reached the west end of the Indian village, but the fierce fire of the Indians, with magazine guns, disabled 35 per cent. of his men and rendered it impossible for them to take the remainder of the village; they, however, inflicted severe loss upon the enemy and held their ground until withdrawn. The attack showed that any charge, even if successful, would be attended with severe loss on our part. Having inflicted a severe loss in dead and wounded upon the Indians, and placed the troops in such position as commanded their camp, and having secured the principal part of their herd, I determined to maintain the position secured, prevent the escape of the Indians and make preparations to meet the re-enforcements from the North that the Nez Perces evidently expected.

As the casualties in my command were 20 per cent. of the force engaged, the care of the wounded, owing to the absence of tents, the utter lack of fuel, and the prevalence—from the evening of the 30th—of a cold wind and snow storm, became an exceedingly difficult matter. Regarding this and the methods subsequently adopted for the moving of the wounded troops and Indians, I would invite attention to the enclosed extract of a report of Surgeon H. R. Tilton, U. S. Army, Chief Medical Officer, before forwarded.

Captain Brotherton, with the train, arrived on the evening of October 1.

On the morning of Oct. 1 I opened communication with the Nez Perces and Chief Joseph, and several of his warriors came out under flag of truce. They showed a willingness to surrender and brought up a part of their arms (eleven rifles and carbines), but (as I believe) becoming suspicious from some remarks that were made in English in their hearing, those in camp hesitated to come forward and lay down their arms. While Joseph remained in our camp, I directed Lt. L. H. Jerome, 2d Cavalry, to ascertain what was being done in the Indian village. He went into the village, was detained (but not harmed), until Joseph returned to his camp on the afternoon of the 2d. In communications from the battle field of Oct. 3 and 6, the progress and result of the siege have been reported. I notified Gen. Sturgis at Carroll, and Lt. Col. O. O. Howard—that at that time on the Missouri River near Joseph's band, that I had overtaken and surrounded Joseph's band, that force moved northward, but was subsequently turned back, the surrender of the Nez Perces rendering its services unnecessary. Gen. Howard came through with a small escort, arrived on the evening of the 4th, and was present at the surrender. Accompanying him were Interpreter A. A

Chapman and two friendly Nez Perces, who were very useful in communicating with the hostiles.

As I received no reply to my request for orders or information that should govern my movements, I acted on what I supposed was the original design of the Government, to place these Indians on their own reservation and so informed them, and also sent assurance to the war parties that were out and those who had escaped, that they would be taken to Tongue River for a time and sent across the mountains as soon as the weather permitted. By subsequent orders they have been removed to Fort Lincoln and Leavenworth.

As these people have been hitherto loyal to the Government and friends of the white race from the time their country was first explored, and in their skillful campaign have spared hundreds of lives and thousands of dollars worth of property that they might have destroyed, and as they have, in my opinion, been grossly wronged in years past, have lost most of their warriors, their ponies, property and everything except a small amount of clothing, I have the honor to recommend that ample provision be made for their civilization and to enable them to become self-sustaining. They are sufficiently intelligent to appreciate the consideration which, in my opinion, is justly due them from the Government. The Nez Perces are the boldest men and best marksmen of any Indians I ever encountered, and Chief Joseph is a man of more sagacity and intelligence than any Indian I have ever met; he counseled against the war and against the usual cruelties practiced by Indians, and is far more humane than such Indians as Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull. The campaign of the Nez Perces is a good illustration of what would be the result of bad faith or ill-treatment toward the large tribe of mountain Indians that occupy the whole Rocky Mountain range.

With the driving in of "Lame Deer's," (subsequently "Fast Bull's") band, the last tribe of Sioux who have been the terror of this whole region, were forced out of this country, and with the capture of the Nez Perces, the Department of Dakota was cleared a second time during the past 12 months of hostile Indians. Whether the results thus secured are to be rendered permanent or not, will depend entirely upon the action of the Government toward these people.

The movements against Indians herein reported involved marches in winter and summer in the aggregate exceeding 4,000 miles, not including escort duty and marches to and from the district. Besides the large amount of property destroyed or captured, no less than 1,600 horses, mares and ponies have fallen into the hands of this command, and without further mention of other affairs of importance, each of the principal engagements has been followed by important surrenders of Indians, and upwards of 7,000 hostile Indians have been either killed, captured, forced to surrender, or driven out of the country. These achievements have required what has been cheerfully rendered, usually, faithful and arduous service, patient endurance of hardships and fortitude in the face of suffering and death; considering the results attained, the list of mortality has, however, been exceedingly small. In an experience of many years of military life, I have never witnessed officers more gallant and faithful, with less hope of reward, and soldiers more loyal and brave than these have shown themselves, in scenes of great trial and danger. Of the Indians that have been encountered, the followers of Sitting Bull are the wildest and most hostile, led by a man who is not a hereditary chief, but who holds his present prominent position through superstition, and by his persistent, bitter hostility toward the white race and his determination to maintain the Indian supremacy in this section, and this disposition renders his band the nucleus for all the disaffected Indians in this region of country. Everything that tends toward civilization is most repulsive to him and to them, and the fact of their having taken refuge on foreign soil does not end the trouble; that large camp has been drawing to itself strength both in men and materials of war for several months, and a marked illustration of the danger is found in the fact that a band of Indians that took part in the Minnesota massacre and fled to British possessions, participated in the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn, Montana, June 25, 1876, and have again returned to that territory. Anticipating this result, on March 24th, 1877, I requested that, should they take refuge on foreign soil, "most prompt and decided measures be taken to retain them, or to prevent their retreating for hostilities against the people of the United States."

The powerful tribes who left their agencies and assumed hostilities for various causes—some of which would have had great weight with the Government if the complainants had been white men—can, in my opinion, be made perfectly loyal, provided they are treated with justice and humanity, and the action and disposition of the Cheyennes, Sioux and Nez Perces now in our hands are, in my opinion, proof of this. Three years ago I recommended that efforts be made to render this class of Indians a pastoral people, in order that they might, in that way, adopt a mode of life somewhat in accordance with their former lives, and at the same time become self-sustaining.

In addition to the military posts already constructed, I would recommend the establishment of a large post either opposite the mouth of the Musselshell on the Missouri, or near People's Creek on Milk River. The advantage of placing it on the Missouri would be economy of troops and supplies, and it would be near enough to observe the boundary line and create a barrier between the hostile Sioux and friendly Indians of western Montana, the line of settlements would advance, occupying the rich valleys of the Judith Basin and Musselshell, an abundance of building material will be found in the vicinity, and sufficient number of mechanics can be obtained in the territory.

There should be a camp of supplies on the Little Missouri for troops moving through that section, and as a protection to the direct line of communication to Bismarck.

The occupation of the Yellowstone valley has divided the Indian country in twain, and second to the subjugation of the Indians, the object of military occupation has been attained in obtaining accurate and valuable information regarding the character of the country and opening the way to settlements. Although the Indians, when hostile, naturally seek the most broken country for their retreats, and one in following them would form an unfavorable impression of such districts of Montana, yet the percentage of "bad lands" is by no means great, in comparison to the vast area of rich grazing, agricultural and mineral lands in this territory. The natural grasses of Montana will give more strength to horses and mules than that found in any territory between this and the Rio Grande, and judging from the condition of the game which abounds and the excellence of the beef which has been furnished the command during the past 12 months, I am satisfied that this country will soon become one of the best stock growing regions on the Continent. I think the reports of the medical officers will show the climate as healthful as any that troops ever served in, and the natives of this section, I think, are as vigorous and hardy a race as can be found on the globe.

The occupation of this district has given protection to 400 miles of steamboat navigation of the Yellowstone River, and thrown open to settlement, beside the Yellowstone, the rich valleys of the Big Horn, Rosebud, Tongue, Powder, and Little Missouri Rivers. The telegraph is a military necessity, and I would earnestly recommend that these posts be connected by military telegraph with as little delay as practicable. Rapid and direct mail communication is needed with the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Bismarck, and the construction of that great national enterprise, should, in my opinion, be encouraged by every legitimate means; the military advantages to be derived from its extension, though very great, would be incomparable with the political and commercial interests developed by opening this avenue of free communication between the Eastern States and the settlements of Montana and the Pacific slope.

The acting engineer officer of these headquarters, 1st Lt. O. F. Long, 5th Infantry, has forwarded to department headquarters his field notes of distances and topography of country marched over. Orders were given that the officers performing that duty with detachments from the main command should forward notes or tracings of their marches.

I have in preparation, and shall forward on receipt of reports of subordinate commanders, a list of names of officers and enlisted men whom I desire to recommend for brevets and medals of honor. I am aware that this service is regarded by some as not coming within the purview of section 1209, Revised Statutes of the United States, but those who endure the hardships and encounter the dangers of a service in which there is no middle ground between success and death by torture, are unable to give it any name less mild than "war." I am air, etc.,

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel 5th U. S. Inf., Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

IN THE FIELD.—From near Fort Laramie, W. T., May 2, 1878, a correspondent writes: "Three scouting camps are ordered to be established in the field—one under General Sturgis, north of the Black Hills; one on the Clear Fork, 50 miles from Fort McKinney, at which place the post will be removed, under General Merritt; another, on the Little Missouri, northwest of the Black Hills, under General Bradley. These camps will be composed of infantry and cavalry, and will scour the country in all directions. The 3d, 5th and 7th Cavalry, and 4th and 9th Infantry, are the troops designated. The column under General Bradley will leave Fort Laramie on the 25th. Under him, Townsend has the infantry, and Henry the cavalry; as yet no field officer of cavalry being assigned. Merritt has Hart in command of the cavalry, and the same infantry officer in charge of that arm. If there are any Indians laying around here, Merritt, Sturgis, and Bradley will be sure to find, unless our occupation is disturbed by communists East."

"THE PRAYING GENERAL."—Under this head, the following just tribute to General Howard is paid by the *Omaha Herald*, an intensely Democratic journal: "General O. O. Howard is said to be very popular in Oregon, where he is called 'the praying general,' and not in derision to the credit of that people be it stated. Democratic papers, and not a few of the other kind of papers, have ridiculed Gen. Howard as the pious soldier, and many of them used to regard him as a swindler in connection with the Freedman's Bureau and a hypocrite generally. Better knowledge of Gen. Howard's acts and character have reversed these bad opinions of him in many minds. Those who know him best as a soldier applaud his skill and courage, and his pursuit of the Nez Perces on that terrible and perilous march that was so much derided by smart people, will stand as one of the most honorable records ever made by an American soldier. And as to his being a 'praying soldier,' so long as the memories of George Washington, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, are honored among men, that term can not be considered one of reproach by a Christian people."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The Society of the Army of the Potomac meets at Springfield, Mass., June 5, where extensive arrangements have been made to receive them. The public exercises will be in the City Hall at 11 A. M.; reception by the Mayor; oration by Henry Ward Beecher; poem by Richard H. Stoddard; banquet in the evening; tickets \$5. Round trip tickets from Philadelphia by Bound Brook route, \$3.60; Easton to New York, \$3; New York to Springfield, via Connecticut Central Railroad and boat from Hartford, \$3. Free return tickets will be furnished those going by Boston and Albany, Connecticut River and Connecticut Central Railroad.

IN A SPEECH IN FAVOR OF TRANSFERRING THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT, IN THE HOUSE, APRIL 26, HON. CASEY YOUNG, OF TENNESSEE, SAID: "After summing up all the items of expense, the Committee on Indian Affairs calculate that \$1,000,000 may be saved annually by making the proposed transfer to the War Department, and I see no reason to doubt the correctness of these figures." He said further: "When we look at the cheats, frauds, robberies, and rascallities of Indian agents and contractors, the reproach they have brought on the Government and the evil they have wrought the Indians, one cannot forbear the wish that they had composed the little Army that followed Custer in his fatal conflict with the stern chief of the Sioux, so that the latter might have carried some of their scalps as trophies of war with him into the domain of his mother, the British Queen."

THE WINCHESTER ARMS CO. ARE NOT CONTENT WITH GEN. SHERIDAN'S OPINION THAT REPEATING ARMS ARE THE WEAPONS OF THE FUTURE. THEY PROPOSE TO MAKE THEIRS, AT LEAST, THE WEAPON OF THE PRESENT. TO THIS END THEY HAVE LOWERED THE PRICE OF THEIR MAGAZINE GUNS, OFFERING SPORTING RIFLES OF THE LATEST PATTERN AT \$32 AND \$35, THOSE OF THE OLD MODEL OF '66 AT A THIRD LESS, AND THOSE OF '72 AT A PRICE BETWEEN THESE. THEY HAVE ALSO OPENED A LARGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION AT NO. 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, IN THE SAME BUILDING WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, OPPOSITE THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE, CITY HALL, COURT HOUSE, ENTRANCE TO THE NEW BROOKLYN BRIDGE, ETC., AND ONE OF THE MOST CENTRAL AND CONVENIENT LOCATIONS IN THE CITY. IF THE WINCHESTERS ARE ALLOWED TO ADVISE US DO NOT DOUBT THAT THEY WILL SPEEDILY PUT AN END TO THE FAVORITE COMPLAINT OF THE DAILY PAPERS THAT OUR TROOPS ARE ARMED ONLY WITH BREECH LOADING ARMS, WHILE SITTING BULL AND HIS FRIENDS GO AROUND AFTER THEM WITH THE LATEST MODEL OF THE WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS. THE SMALL ARMS BOARD WILL SHORTLY DETERMINE HOW SOON WE ARE LIKELY TO HAVE A CHANGE IN THIS RESPECT, AND MEANWHILE THE MESSRS. WINCHESTER ARE QUITE PREPARED TO FURNISH THOSE WHO MAY BE UNWILLING TO WAIT THE SLOW MOVEMENT OF OFFICIAL ROUTINE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS THINKS HE HAS DISCOVERED A FORMIDABLE INDIAN RING IN DAKOTA. ABOUT A MONTH AGO CAPTAIN DOUGHERTY WAS DETAILED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT, IN COMPLIANCE WITH A REQUEST FROM THE INDIAN BUREAU, TO MAKE AN EXAMINATION OF THE DAKOTA AGENCIES. HE HAS BEEN ACTING UNDER THE IMMEDIATE DIRECTION OF GENERAL J. W. HAMMOND, AND FROM THE REPORTS WHICH BOTH THESE MEN HAVE FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON, THE INDIAN BUREAU THINKS IT HAS OBTAINED VERY COMPLETE DETAILS OF THE RING'S OPERATIONS. THE INDIAN BUREAU REPORTS THAT THE OPERATIONS OF THE RING EXTEND EVEN TO TAMPERING WITH THE MAIL AND TAPPING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

A VERY PLEASANT HOP WAS GIVEN AT THE OMAHA BARRACKS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, IN HONOR OF THE OFFICERS WHO ARE ABOUT TO DEPART FOR THE LITTLE MISSOURI.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE MANUAL OF ARMS.—In reply to "Fine Points," whose communication was published May 14, "Bluff City Gray," Memphis, Tenn., writes as follows:

After an experience of twenty years as a drill officer, I am satisfied the only safe guide to insure uniformity in instruction, is to adhere strictly to the tactics. The cure for difference in its construction is the officer's class, and under one instructor, who will impart his conception, method of instruction and mannerism to his class. Each class should be confined to officers likely to serve under one command.

With two exceptions, which I will name hereafter, I see no difficulty in the way of executing all the commands in the line, and by the numbers laid down by Upton. And all suggestions differing from the plain letter of the book should go for nothing—their practice is prohibited by the Secretary of War. That alone settles "Fine Points."

The instructor should be master of the piece, and should instruct the class with the piece habitually in hand. Perfection cannot be reached by oral instruction alone. Each separate motion should be shown and repeated until a correct habit is acquired. That alone prevents oversight in fine points.

"Fine Points'" remarks on tone of voice in giving commands are good, and are plainly laid down in Upton. The same is true of the first general rule.

Fixing and unfixing bayonets can be better executed and more readily taught in three motions, as it preserves the cadence in harmony with other motions. In the first motion the right hand should not pause as suggested, as the time cannot be regulated, but should go to the shank or clasp simultaneously, with the grounding of the heel of the piece at left side, hand and piece parting in centre of body. Your correspondent, who criticised a New York drill, has my practice exactly. It must be confined to two motions, as three are forbidden.

Carry arms, if executed as laid down, is, to my mind, perfection. The lesson is carefully worded and punctuated. You should not release the piece with right hand until secured by the left. No slight of hand is necessary, nor should be practised with a dangerous weapon.

Order arms. The same is true in the execution of this command. Seize with left hand before lowering the piece, which insures uniformity in the horizontal position of left forearm, then quickly lower the piece to within three inches of the ground, slipping right hand up to left; open left hand to steady piece in vertical position, as Upton in plain English directs. This enables the recruit in second motion to lower piece gently to ground, preserving the piece from the shock—unavoidable, if "Fine Points'" views are practised. The piece should go to the ground with least sound possible.

Trail arms. Again read the tactics carefully. No plainer English can be employed. First motion same as first motion of order from the carry. The language is equally explicit in coming from inspection to order. Upton is all sufficient here.

Secure arms. The piece should be seized with left hand simultaneously with turning barrel to left, and before releasing right hand from guard with the left hand turn barrel to front, reseing with right immediately below the left, all in same time.

In coming to carry from secure, the left hand should seize the piece, as prescribed, before raising the muzzle, and should be carried quickly to right shoulder, at same time seize with right hand as prescribed. This secures the seizing of all the pieces at the same angle. The right hand has no control until the piece is vertical, and Upton plainly says so.

The suggestions offered by "Fine Points," or rather his construction, is at variance with Upton, and should go for nothing until the work is revised.

The alteration I would make are as follows, as I am satisfied no amount of training will enable a body of men to execute them in unison, as now laid down:

Rest on arms. One time, four motions. 1. Left hand at lower band, forearm horizontal, right hand round guard, piece vertical and detached from body three inches. 2. Lower muzzle square to the front, the right forefinger under the guard as a pivot, and at once take position as in first motion from rest on arms to carry. 3. Look down, turn barrel to the right, place muzzle on left toe, right hand back to right, slipping left to guard as in Upton. 4. Place both hands on the butt of piece at same instant, keeping head bent, thereby dispensing with that as a separate motion.

Loadings. One time, seven motions, and often first fire, add one for cocking piece, making eight. The piece can be actually loaded and fired (by the use of new box), by these numbers, and in the prescribed swiftness, thereby insuring precision and coolness in action. Three motions are impracticable.

Carry, after the command fire, should read: One time and four motions, as punctuated in Upton. First motion, same as load. Bring piece down and half cock at same instant. 2. Open chamber, by carrying it over with thumb and forefinger, ending with back of hand to the front, chamber in and against palm of hand open. 3. Close chamber, and carry right hand to small of stock. 4. Elevate muzzle to height of chin. This last number prevents collision with file leaders when in double rank.

Cease firing, after command fire, should be executed in nine motions, ending with piece at a carry. Cease firing, from a ready, after first fire, should be in three motions. 1. Half cock the piece. Carry hand to small stock. 2. Carry piece to shoulder. 3. Drop left hand to side. This insures precision when firing by rank, and deliberation in the firings by file.

Draw cartridge should be laid down in six motions. 1. Same as first motion of load. 2. Open chamber. 3. Right hand to box. 4. Back of hand to front with chamber in hollow. 5. Close chamber, carry hand to small of stock. 6. Raise the muzzle to height of chin.

Left Reverse. Three motions—to preserve the cadence in the mind. The reverse from a carry being in three it confuses the mind, to execute in a few number of motions, a command similar in sound, and requiring the same length of time in its execution. First motion. Piece vertical, at right side, left hand above right at small stock. 2. Carry quickly to left side, right hand at guide sight, back to front, fingers extended and joined, arm horizontal, left hand at shoulder height. 3. Press back barrel, and seize in rear with right hand.

With the exception of loadings, rest on arms, and fix and unfix bayonets, the numbers I suggest can be adopted without violating the tactics, as they are suggested by the punctuations, wherever these commands are explained.

My belief is the tactics are valuable only to a trained soldier, and cannot be comprehended by a novice. A high standard can only be reached by a drill master. The school should be established where there are more than one company; recitations in tactics do no good. Upton should be adhered to to the letter. Suggestions from correspondents should be in strict conformity thereto, else the attempt to put in practice every writer's notions will result in endless discussion. Criticism on Upton are in order, as there are many explanations which need explanation.

THE MARKSMAN'S BADGE.—At the close of the National Guard, S. N. Y., rifle practice, 1877, there were 1,549 "marksmen" in the 1st and 2d Divisions, all of whom had scored 25 out of the possible 50 points, at 200 and 500 yards. To make the practice for this badge still more interesting Col. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, has offered another "Champion Marksmen's Badge" for competition on the Creedmoor range, under the following conditions: Open to all members N. R. A., and N. G., S. N. Y. in uniform. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Five scoring and two sighting shots at each distance. Weapon, Remington rifle, State model. Position, standing at 200; any, with head toward the target, at 500 yards. Members of cavalry organizations permitted to compete in this match, under the same conditions as are required of them to qualify for the Marksmen's Badge. Competitors allowed two entries in each match, but only the highest score to take a prize. The badge to become the property of that competitor who, at the close of the season of 1878, shall have won it the greatest number of times. In case of a tie, the highest aggregate score of all the competitors participated in up to that time to decide. Members of the National Guard may, with consent of their inspector of rifle practice, count their scores made in this match as a qualification for the Marksmen's Badge issued by the State.

The first competition for this badge was held at Creedmoor on Saturday, May 18, there being fifty-three competitors, representing the 7th, 9th, 12th, 22d and 23d regiments, and as the conditions allowed double entries the competitors aggregated eighty-five. Three o'clock was the hour announced for the commencement of the shooting, and at that hour the 200 yards point on the new range presented a lively spectacle. Soldiers and civilians were scattered before the butts, pieces were being scrubbed and cleaned, sights blackened, and ammunition put in order. Colonel Wingate directed the match, and after the assignment of targets the flags were lowered and the signal whistle sounded to commence firing; two men alternately occupying each target. The opening shots were promptly fired along the line, the result entered on the cards, and the second men called to the front. Here a disagreeable hitch occurred. The new rules for State practice do not allow sighting shots for the "Marksmen's Badge," while the printed conditions of the N. R. A. announce two sighting shots at each distance; the printed announcement was, however, overruled, and the unfortunate who sent forward "feelers" in the opening shots were compelled to stand by the record. For a few minutes there was considerable growling; but on explanation of the error in the programme the proverbial good sense of the citizen soldier was predominant, and the misfortune of the first and second me was made the reason for good natured salutes on the part of their companies. The laugh was turned, however, when several of these men, recognizing good shots, availed themselves of the second entry, and having had five sighting shots made fair scores. The weather was splendid, warm, bright, and with very little wind; and at the close A. W. Canoe, of the 23d, and A. B. Van Heusen, of the 12th, led the score with 21 out of the possible 25 points. There were 7 twenties, 8 nineteens, and 4 eighteens. The marksmen were then transferred to the 500 yards point on the old range, and the contest was continued. The light during this practice was fluctuating, while the wind, although apparently not strong, was shifty and deceiving, and many of the men were signalled "magnes" and "outers," which they declared ought to have been "bulls," while "unaccountables" were quite frequent. A specimen of these unaccountables fell under our personal observation. One man who was disclaiming against his luck, two misses and three outers at 200 yards, and who had failed to make his second entry in season, was scored miss after miss at the 500 yards. In vain he positively asserted that he had made 23 out of a possible 25 on previous occasions, yet he could not find the iron, and his total score was 6 out of the possible 50 points. On still complaining of his troubles, one of his comrades asked to see his sights, when it was found that the elevation on the rear sight of his rifle was 800 yards. So much for the "unaccountables." At the close of the shooting Sergt. Le Bouillier, of the 7th, was the winner of the badge, and Private George E. Moore, also of the 7th, winning the ten per cent. division of the entrance fees. Thus the laugh was completely turned on the jokers of the 200 yards point for Le Bouillier and White won on second entries. The following are the scores of those entitled to the State "Marksmen's Badge":

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
J. Le Bouillier, 7th regt.	3 4 4 4 4—19.5	4 5 4 5 5—23—42	
Geo. E. Moore, 7th regt.	3 4 3 5—19.3	3 5 5 5—23—42	
J. W. Gardner, 7th regt.	5 4 3 4—20.4	5 4 5 4—22—42	
W. A. Bryant, 7th regt.	4 3 4 5—20.3	5 4 5 4—21—41	
C. F. Robbins, 7th regt.	4 3 4 5—20.3	3 5 5 4—20—40	
E. W. Canoe, 23d regt.	5 5 4 3—21.3	3 4 5 4—19—40	
M. Morris, 7th regt.	3 4 4 3 5—19.4	4 4 4 4—20—39	
J. L. Price, 7th regt.	5 3 4 3—19.4	4 4 4 4—20—39	
H. C. Eagle, 7th regt.	3 3 3 4—16.4	5 4 5 4—22—38	
H. C. Tius, 7th regt.	3 3 3 4—18.3	5 5 5 2—20—38	
J. B. Holland, 7th regt.	4 4 4 4—20.2	2 4 5 5—18—38	
H. W. Clements, 23d regt.	3 3 4 4—17.2	5 3 5 4—19—36	
A. B. Van Heusen, 12th	4 5 3 4—21.3	2 3 4 3—15—36	
D. Chauncy, Jr., 7th regt.	3 3 0 4—14.3	5 5 3 5—21—35	
G. F. Merchant, 7th regt.	4 4 4 3—18.2	2 4 4 5—16—34	
P. McMorrow, 7th regt.	4 4 3 4—19.0	3 3 4 5—15—34	
W. C. Dominick, 7th regt.	3 5 4 3—19.5	4 3 0 3—15—34	
J. L. Paulding, 7th regt.	3 4 4 5—20.3	3 3 5 0—14—34	
J. R. Andrews, 7th regt.	6 0 4 3 3—14.4	3 2 5 4—18—32	
J. T. Pyle, 7th regt.	3 5 3 3—17.3	0 5 5 2—15—32	
E. W. Price, 7th regt.	4 4 2 4 3—17.2	3 2 3 4—14—31	
F. H. Schuck, 7th regt.	3 4 4 3 3—17.3	5 4 0 2—14—31	
H. B. Adams, 7th regt.	4 4 4 3 3—17.3	5 0 5 3—13—31	
J. H. Teakle, 7th regt.	4 3 4 4 4—19.0	3 2 3 4—12—31	
F. E. Parsons, 7th regt.	3 2 4 0 3—12.3	2 4 4 5—18—30	
James Ross, 12th regt.	4 4 4 4 4—20.0	4 2 2 2 2—10—30	
E. W. Burnett, 9th regt.	3 4 3 4 4—20.2	3 2 3 4 4—30—30	
C. M. Englis, 7th regt.	3 2 4 4 3—16.2	3 4 2 2 2—13—29	
F. A. Camerden, 7th regt.	3 4 3 3 3—16.5	0 2 2 4 4—13—29	
W. S. Duncomb, 7th regt.	2 5 4 3 3—17.4	2 3 2 0 1—11—28	
A. L. White, 7th regt.	2 3 4 4 3—16.0	2 3 2 4 4—11—27	
W. H. Heiser, 7th regt.	3 2 4 4 4—17.0	0 3 4 3 4—10—27	
J. A. Shaw, 7th regt.	0 4 3 2 3—12.0	3 4 2 5 4—14—26	
S. J. Gorman, 7th regt.	3 5 3 4 4—19.4	3 0 0 4 0—7—26	
W. O. Knight, 7th regt.	2 2 2 4 2—12.3	5 2 0 3 0—13—25	
F. S. Howard, 7th regt.	3 3 3 4 5—18.0	0 3 2 0 2—7—25	

As the season progresses and the men are in better practice the entries and records in this contest will be largely increased, while although 42 out of 50 is an excellent score, it is very doubtful if it will again win recognition. The interest taken in this match by the members of the National Guard only goes to prove that the State authorities should provide a badge more worthy of the prowess shown by our citizen soldiers, and in the interest of the National Guard we would earnestly invite the attention of adjutant-generals and inspectors of rifle practice to an article on "Marksman's Badges" in the JOURNAL of March 16, 1878.

—R. W. Day won the Woerishoef badge, Stock Exchange Rifle Club, at Creedmoor on May 18; score 40 out of the possible 50; ten rounds, at 500 yards.

THE FUNERAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL DAKIN.—On Thursday, May 16, the last sad honors were paid to the mortal remains of Gen. Thomas S. Dakin by his companions in arms. In the forenoon Co. H, 13th regiment, who were the guard of honor, escorted the remains to the City Hall, where they lay in state for several hours. At 1 o'clock the casket was closed and returned to the family residence where a private funeral service was held, after which it was escorted to the Church of the Redeemer where the public obsequies took place. These services were most impressive, and at their close the remains were placed on a caisson properly draped, the escort formed, and the line of march taken to Greenwood Cemetery. Gen. Beebe commanded the escort proper—Troops D and G, Cavalry; Battery C, Artillery, and the 13th regiment Infantry, nine companies sixteen front. The pall bearers were Adjutant-General Franklin Townsend, Inspector-General John B. Woodward, Major-General Alex. Shaefer, Brigadier-Generals J. M. Varian, Wm. G. Ward, James Jourdan. In rear of the body was the general's horse led by a sergeant, and immediately followed by his staff and family in carriages. As mourners, the staff officers of the 5th Brigade, field and company officers of the 47th and 32d regiments and 15th Battalion; the 23d regiment, eight companies, twenty-four front, and the 14th regiment, ten companies, twelve front, in column of fours; the Veteran Association, 13th regiment; American Team; Directors and Members National Rifle Association; Post Rankin No. 10, G. A. R., and civic societies followed. The route was through Fourth avenue, Wyckoff street, Sixth avenue, Twenty-second street and Fifth avenue to the main entrance to the Cemetery where the remains were deposited in the receiving vault, the 13th regiment firing the three volleys. The funeral was an imposing one, and was correct in all its details.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—On Thursday, May 16, this regiment was marched to Tompkins Square for the purpose of being instructed in the movements of the school of the battalion. The assembly was sounded at the regimental armory at 4:30 P. M. and at 5:10 the regiment, equalized into ten companies of twenty-eight files front, with three blanks in the rear rank, entered the square in column of fours. Without halting the drill was commenced, the flank marching extended and companies formed by left front into line. The march was continued in column of companies, the command changing direction as each corner of the square was reached. During these marches in column of fours and company front, we have never seen the 7th to such disadvantage; the step was positively bad; distances between a fours and companies completely neglected; alignments were forgotten; while men in the ranks were talking and laughing. The "left front into line" by company was wretched; but there was apparent excuse for the blunder. The color was mounted and remained well in the centre of the square, while the lieutenant-colonel and major were on foot and close to the battalion; the commands were in consequence seldom heard in season to be repeated by the junior field officers, but were reiterated by the captain who heard them first, and were so taken up right and left along the line. During the march in column the first company was impeded by the spectators, who broke to the right and left in order to allow the column to pass, while the form of the ground being diamond shape, the changes of direction were very poorly executed. The column of fours were again formed by companies right forward fours right, and the battalion wheeled into line. A short rest was then taken, the spectators crowding in on the regiment, and as there were no police on the ground the members of the non-commissioned staff vainly endeavored to force back the line of citizens and children. It was an odd thing to see the regimental sergeant-major, whose place should be with the column, directing this improvised guard of sergeants. A detail was finally thrown out and the square cleared for the manoeuvres of the regiment. A march in column of fours left in front, with the right front into line by companies, and a march in column left in front, followed, step and distances being still very poor, while at the first break into fours the wings were divided, owing to the right failing to hear the command. As the march continued the men settled into a better step, while space having been obtained, the distances in column, although not good, were improved. On forming column of fours much distance was lost by the second company, which was now ninth in line. After wheeling into line the column of fours right in front was formed, after which platoons right front into line; march in platoons; form companies right by platoons, to again form company and column of fours, were repeated again and again. The marching was only slightly improved, the men failing to keep the step, while in the changes of direction the shape of the ground prevented the men from making anything like perfect wheels; in fact, although the orders called for right or left wheels, the companies were compelled to execute merely half wheels, and in consequence every effort was to a certain extent a failure. These movements constituted the drill, and instead of being exercised in the school of the battalion, the changes required for a street parade were merely rehearsed. The regiment returned to its armory at 6:15 o'clock most thoroughly dissatisfied with itself. On May 23 the 7th made its annual spring parade, the line of march being through Broadway, Bowling Green, Beaver, Broad and Nassau streets to Maiden Lane and Broadway. At the City Hall the regiment was reviewed by his Honor Mayor Ely. The command paraded in full dress uniform (white trousers) equalized in ten commands, forming twenty platoons of seventeen files each, in all about 750 officers and men, and the passage before the Mayor at the City Hall was the perfection of step, marching, distances, and alignments. In Broad and Wall street the regiment received a perfect ovation, streets, sidewalks and windows being packed with spectators.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—The passage of the bill reimbursing this regiment for its loss by the destruction of its armory last winter, has given new life to the command. It will receive \$3,000, to be expended in the purchase of uniforms and equipments, company and regimental property. At the present time the command is in good shape, company drills and meetings are well attended, proposals for recruits are being made, while much enthusiasm is displayed in the rifle practice drills under the supervision of Captain Barker. At the close of the drill season, Colonel Scott will hold black board instructions for his officers and non-commissioned officers twice each month at the regimental headquarters, 7th avenue and 35th street. In these meetings the officers will be expected not only to know the tactics, but be able to properly demonstrate them on the board, while the non-commissioned officers will be practised in the school of the guide. The colonel intends to push this instruction in order that his subordinates may be in perfect shape at the commencement of the next drill season. In addition to these drills an application has been made to the State authorities for the necessary appliances to enable the regiment to encamp at Creedmoor for one week, commencing on 31 of July next. During this encampment company and battalion drills will be held each day, while rifle practice will be had morning and evening. If this programme is carried out, incompetent officers compelled to either book up or resign, the sergeants made to understand their duties and positions,

with its new uniforms which, by the way, will be the grey swallow tail for full dress, and the shell-jacket for fatigue, the regiment will make a magnificent showing in the next year's drill season. The proposed trip to Syracuse has been abandoned on account of the want of uniforms.

NINTH NEW YORK.—This regiment assembled at its armory on Monday evening, May 20, for the purpose of receiving the marksman's badges won in 1877, and recruiting badge offered by the veteran corps. The assembly was sounded shortly after eight o'clock, and the companies were at once marched to the large room, line formed with unequalized fronts, and the battalion turned over to Major Poyer. After a few movements in the manual the marksmen were called to the front and centre, there being 23 who had won the badge in '75, '76 and '77. 39 who were veterans in '76 and '77, and 23 who had made the required 25 out of the possible 50 points during the past season. Total, 289 marksmen. Major Orvis, the Brigade inspector of rifle practice, was to have presented these badges, but he being unavoidably absent, General Vilmar, the Brigade commander, made the presentation. When the marksmen had resumed their places in line, Co. F, Captain William P. Walton, was ordered to the front, and on behalf of the veteran corps, Colonel Wm. Scott presented the company with the veteran recruiting medal for the past year. Co. F is one of the best duty doing companies in the regiment, as witnessed by its drill and discipline on all occasions. The fronts were then reduced to sixteen files and a dress parade executed. In line the men were steady, while the execution of the manual was, as a rule, good. At the conclusion of the dress parade, the battalion was formed for review, Brigadier-General Vilmar being the reviewing officer. The ceremony in line was excellent, while the passage was as perfect as the limited space of the drill room would permit. The step was somewhat uneven, alignments and distances fairly regular, and salutes good. At the close of the review the command was dismissed.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—In compliance with orders this regiment assembled at its armory on Monday, May 20, for the purpose of being instructed in battalion movements. The limited space of the arsenal drill-room precludes the possibility of the regiment's using it for executing many of the movements necessary to place a regiment in thorough training, and to meet this want Col. Cruger obtained the use of a square on Forty-fourth street for the purpose of completing the instruction of his command. Unfortunately, however, the state of the weather prevented the command from using the permission so kindly granted by Mr. Vandebilt. Promptly at the hour announced in orders the assembly was sounded, and an equalization of eight commands of sixteen files front perfected. The sky was eagerly watched during this equalization in hopes that the storm would abate sufficiently to allow the regiment to at least make a parade; but all hopes of going out doors being abandoned the companies were marched to the main drill-room, the colonel assumed command without the formality of the regular formation, and the men were exercised in the manual of arms. Close column of divisions were next formed and the ranks opened in order that the condition of uniforms, equipments, and rifles might be observed. The said officers then made a minute inspection of the command; after which the colonel expressed himself as well pleased with the appearance of the regiment, and regretted that the inclemency of the weather would not permit of the regiment's leaving the building in a body. He spoke of the fine state of drill and discipline which had been attained, and said that only in numbers was the regiment at fault, and urgently recommended the members of the weak companies to beat themselves in the matter of filling up their ranks. The command was then dismissed. The regiment was remarkably steady during the manual, inspection and remarks of the colonel, and his compliment as to their discipline was fully upheld by their steadiness; but one attempt was made to applaud his remarks, and that was quickly hushed by the file-clovers. The regiment will parade some time during next month, when the drill stopped by the weather will be held.

In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters the regiment will parade in full dress uniform (white trousers), field and staff mounted, on Thursday, May 30, to participate in the escort parading in celebration of "Decoration Day," and for review by His Excellency Governor Robinson. Assembly at regimental armory at 8:45 o'clock A. M. The following commissioned and non-commissioned staff appointments are announced: Staff-Adjutant William H. Murphy, Inspector of Rifle Practice Alouzo T. Decker, Surgeon Arthur T. Hills, Assistant Surgeon Sol Baruch, Quartermaster Richard A. Riker. Non-commissioned staff—Sergeant-Major Robert E. Molloy, Quartermaster-Sergeant James L. Conroy, Ordnance Sergeant Wm. E. Droege, Hospital Steward A. L. Huyler, Drum-Major Geo. W. Brown. A regimental court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies in the regiment has been ordered to convene at the armory on Monday, June 10. Capt. John Munro, president.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—This regiment is directed to parade in dress uniform (white trousers) on Thursday, May 30, 1878, as escort to Post Rankin, No. 10, of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to participate in the decoration of the Martyrs' Tomb at Fort Greene, and of the Lincoln Statue at the Prospect Park Plaza. The Field and Staff will parade mounted. Assembly at the armory at 12:30 P. M. On May 17th, the Board of officers of the regiment elected Horatio C. King, E. q., major, vice Syme resigned. The newly elected major is an old soldier, and the 13th are remarkably fortunate in securing his services as one of its said officers. Major King is the son of ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King. He studied law with E. M. Stanton, afterwards Secretary of War, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar of New York. In August, 1862, he was appointed by Secretary Stanton captain and quartermaster and assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Silas Casey. He afterwards served on the staffs of Major-Generals Heintzelman and Angier, Brigadier-Generals G. A. De Rosy, Wesley Merritt and Thomas C. Devin. In the last year of the war he participated in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley, and was present during the closing engagements from Five Forks to Appomattox Court House. He was breveted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for faithful and meritorious services. At the close of the war he resigned and retired to private life. His advent is a Godsend to the 13th, for 'tis the ink on his acceptance was dry, his energy was displayed in an announcement that he would at once organize a company to fill the vacant letter in the regiment.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Battery A was inspected on Tuesday evening, May 14, at its armory, Boston. The organization was not found in a very satisfactory condition. The details of inspection were incorrectly performed, in many instances parts being omitted, while the men were very few in full dress uniform, appearing without gloves, sabres, bugles, and fatigue caps, in numerous instances. The drill was poor in all but the third section, where the sergeant and gunner evidently understood thoroughly their duty. The battery is in a wretched condition and needs overhauling.

The 7th Battalion of Infantry, Co. I, was inspected on the

evening of April 16, at Lynn. The details of inspection were generally well rendered, and the company's movements fair. State property was in excellent shape, and warrants the heartiest approbation.

The Boston School Regiment's parade on Friday was witnessed by an immense throng upon State street, where the boys did nobly, well meriting the applause there given. At the City Hall and State House marching salutes were given Major Pierce and Governor Rice, and the parade closed with a review and dress parade upon the Common.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Gen. DeC. Loud, commanding 2d Brigade, has issued a circular calling the attention of commanding officers to the necessity of having the men of their commands well in hand, that in case of a sudden call they may be assembled promptly; also orders company commanders to see that the men are fully equipped for service, and as far as possible each man to be provided with fatigue uniform, etc. The 6th regiment was inspected on Friday evening, May 17th. The appearance of the command only passable, and turnout poor, generally, although a few companies were an exception. The 2d regiment was inspected Monday evening, May 20. Turnout fair, and appearance good. The dress drill and reception of Company F, 1st regiment, Monday evening, May 13th, was a complete success. Company F seems to be an exception to the rule, that all the companies of the division are spiritless and almost dead. We understand F drills an average of 35 to 40 men, out of an active roll of 44 men, on every regular drill night. At the dress drill the company paraded about forty men, presenting a neat and tidy appearance. The audience was a large one, filling the room almost to repetition. In compliance with orders, Companies C, K, F, H and G—being the right wing—of the 1st regiment, assembled at the armory, Friday evening, May 17th, for instruction in the school of the battalion, under Capt. Muldoon, commanding regiment. Line was formed shortly after 8 o'clock. Capt. Muldoon, upon receiving the command, commenced the manœuvres by forming column of fours to right. The alignments and distances very well preserved, step however a little slow. Circling the room column of companies was formed by each company making a fours left upon reaching the upper end of room. The marching, distances, and alignments in column of companies, excellent. Wheeling good, except that they did not follow tactics, the pivot men instead of taking steps of 9 inches stood fast, or stepped to rear in order to keep the alignment. Companies right forward fours right, companies column left, and companies column right followed, all very fairly performed. An on right into line was next very clearly executed, except that lieutenant commanding 2d company failed to halt his company until first four had fully reached the new alignment. This error or want of promptness was noticed several times during the evening. Close column on first company followed by a deployment into line, two movements fairly done. A repetition of same was still better, except that chief of 3d company failed in each movement to halt in his proper place, losing time thereby. To the right close column of companies handsomely executed, forming single rank, and march in column of fours followed in good shape. The command was then taken out on Broad street, divisions were formed, and broken into companies, with an advance forward and oblique, changes of direction, and wheeling into line, all very fairly executed. Taken all in all, the drill was one of the most satisfactory of the season, and with the exception of one or two errors, committed by new and inexperienced officers, would, as far as we noticed, have been almost perfect. On Monday evening, May 20th, the left wing was to have been instructed in the school of the battalion, but on account of the very stormy weather two of the companies were excused. The attendance of the other three companies was very poor. Details being made to form a fourth company line was formed, and most of the battalion movements fairly executed. This will most likely be the last battalion drill of the season for the 1st regiment. It is to be hoped that during the summer the board of officers will come to a final conclusion in regard to the field officers. The bill amending the militia law of the State passed finally on Tuesday, and was sent to the Governor.

CONECTICUT.—Col. S. R. Smith, commanding the 2d regiment has issued the following complimentary order to the teams participating in the late matches with the 1st regiment:

At the last quarterly meeting of the Officers' Association of the 2d regiment, Connecticut National Guard, held May 8, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the officers of this regiment be and they are hereby tendered to Capt. Samuel V. Kennedy, Inspector of target practice, and to the other members of the regimental team, for their efforts and skill so successfully exhibited this day in winning the rifle match with the 1st regiment, C. N. G."

In publishing the above resolution, the colonel commanding desires to officially express to Capt. Kennedy and the members of the several successful teams in the late competitions with the 1st regiment, C. N. G., his thanks and special commendation for their interest and zeal, which resulted in the winning of matches that were of great importance to the regiment, for the reason that their competitors were not only good and true soldiers, but most excellent marksmen, and who could only have been defeated by the skill which results from such efforts as were made previous to and at the time of the matches by the winning teams. And he deems it proper to state that they have well earned, from the entire regiment, the grateful recognition they have received, and trusts their success will not only continue to the present, but infuse new vigor in rifle practice, which has become an acknowledged necessity in military experience, and that in every company, work may steadily progress, that in this regard as in others, the 2d regiment may materially aid in adding to the excellent reputation at home and abroad of the Connecticut National Guard.

ALABAMA.—The 1st regiment Alabama State Troops has extended to the organized and uniformed militia of the United States a general invitation to attend a Southern military meeting in the city of Mobile on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of July next. The several competitions are open under the military rules of the National Rifle Association to teams or individual members of the volunteer soldiery of the Union, and as the first International effort of the South, it will no doubt enlist the hearty cooperation of all. The range is on the bay shore, within the city limits, easy of access, and affords all the comforts, pleasures and accommodations of one of the popular summer resorts. It is expected that this meeting will bring into near and cordial relationship representative delegations of citizen soldiery, revive the military spirit of the South, and by soldierly intercourse do much to obliterate sectional prejudices, and cement all in fraternal and patriotic friendship. The programme of the meeting is as follows:

COMPETITION I.—Southern Company Match.—Open to teams of five from each company of the organized and uniformed militia of the United States, in uniform; distance, 300 and 500 yards; seven rounds at each range. Prizes, 1st. To the team making the highest score, the Southern company trophy; 2d. Highest individual score, a gold medal; 3d. Team making the second best score, prize, or \$50 gold.

COMPETITION II.—Southern State Match.—Open to teams of eight, National Guard, from each State of the Union, in uniform. Same conditions, with similar prizes, the State trophy being substituted for the company. Distance, 300 and 500 yards.

COMPETITION III.—Southern Soldiers Match.—Open to all regularly enlisted members of the organized and uniformed militia of the United States; distance, 300 yards; standing; rounds, seven. 1st prize. To the highest score 40 per cent. of entrance fee; 2d. Second best score 25 per cent. of entrance fee; 3d. Third best score 10 per cent. of entrance fee.

Captains of teams are requested to report, if possible, in person to Maj. James M. Williams, Inspector of rifle practice, at headquarters in armory hall, at 12 M. on the day preceding the match, at which time, or as soon thereafter as convenient, they will proceed to elect their inspectors, under whose direction the match shall be conducted strictly under military rules of the National Rifle Association. In all cases the decision of the inspectors shall be final.

By an inadvertence in the JOURNAL of May 11 we announced Col. J. M. Williams as commandant of the 1st regiment. The colonel of the 1st is T. Killey Irwin, who was major of the old 3d Alabama during the late war, and one of the best soldiers in the State. Col. Williams commanded the old 3d Alabama. Among the officers of the late Confederate army, the quota from the 1st Alabama State militia stand out prominent, and the memory of Gens. J. M. Withers, Archibald Gracie, J. Lomax, C.

A. Battle, Col. Chas. Forsyth, R. M. Sands, and C. D. Anderson is kept green in the hearts of their old comrades.

Prize Drill.—The prize drill of the Governor's Guards, Tuesday evening, May 14, was the most interesting of all the several prize drills of this company. The company formed at nine o'clock, under the command of Capt. Jas. Gindrat Winter, Lieuts. Davis and Alley. The judges selected were Capt. T. G. Jones, Lieuts. E. B. Joseph and E. A. Graham, the officers of the Montgomery Greys. For nearly twenty minutes the company was exercised in the manual before the judges could discover anything with which to find fault; then after a short rest the company was called to "attention" and the drill went on. Having passed the ordeal of one heat, and none being put out, the boys began to show some excitement, and at the command "in place rest" six of the young men were requested to assume positions as spectators, leaving thirteen contestants. At the conclusion of the third heat two marched to the rear, leaving eleven to interest the spectators. On the fourth call four young men were ordered to the retired list. Now the contest waxed warm, and on the fifth heat two more marched to the rear. This left only four men, and the excitement was intense, every one wishing that his or her favorite would be victorious. These gentlemen for upwards of fifteen minutes drilled with the precision of veterans, and to make any distinction in their respective proficiency was indeed difficult, but the best must succeed, and the judges decided that Sergt. M. Moore had, by his proficiency and excellence of movement, gained the coveted treasure—a gold medal. The company fell in, and Mr. Moore was ordered to the front and centre where Col. H. C. Tompkins conferred on him the prize and complimented him on his soldierly bearing. Then in the mazy dance the "bold soldier boys" forgot their defeat. Mr. Moore was the victor at the last prize drill, and he bids fair to hold for some time his well-earned honors. To Corp. Paul Sangiovanni, of the Montgomery Greys, his instructor, Mr. Moore is indebted for his knowledge of the fine points of the manual.

GEORGIA.—On May 14 the Georgia State troops attended the seventh annual festival of the Savannah Schuetzen Gesellschaft, the Chatham Artillery, Savannah Cadets, Georgia Hussars, Republican Blues, German Volunteers, and Cos. A, B and C, Guards, and the German Fusiliers, of Charleston, being represented. After a march through the principal thoroughfares the Schuetzen Park was reached and the visitors welcomed by Captain A. P. Adams, the orator of the day. At the close of the address places were drawn and the preparations made for the rifle contest. Previous to the regular match the teams of the German Volunteers, of Savannah, and the Fusiliers, of Charleston, held a special contest for an elegant swinging silver pitcher and goblets. The distance was 300 yards, five rounds per man, teams of six men each; and after an exciting contest the visitors were declared the winners by 17 points. The following are the scores: Fusiliers, 106; Volunteers, 89; possible score 150 points. At the close of this contest the regular match was commenced, the Chatham Artillery being the first to fire. The range was 300 yards; teams, five men each; five rounds per man, standing; highest possible score 125 points. During the shooting the interest in each team was unbounded, and as up to the third team the scores were increased, considerable excitement was manifested. The team of Co. B, of the Guards, scored 93 points—most excellent practice—and they stood to win. Three more teams shot without changing the result, even the famous Fusiliers succumbing to Co. B. When the Georgia Hussars, however, started in with 22, 19 and 20, to be followed by another 20, thus scoring 81 with four men, and a strong man left to close the team, the friends of Co. B gave up all hope of their favorites winning. D. M. McAlpin sent in centre after centre, and closed with 21, thus making the team score 102 points. This state of affairs was not changed by the practice of the Volunteers and Blues, and the Hussars were victors. For the individual prize Capt. J. W. McAlpin, of the Hussars, and Lieut. W. P. Hunter, Co. C, Guards, had tied on 22 points, and the possession of the medal was to be decided by shooting off. In the first round two centres were made, which only increased the interest; but on the second round Lieut. Hunter scored a bull's-eye to the captain's centre, and was awarded the medal. The following is the result of the match: Georgia Hussars, 103; Co. B, Guards, 93; Savannah Cadets, 92; German Fusiliers, Charleston, 90; Republican Blues, 88; Co. C, Guards, 88; Chatham Artillery, 81; Co. A, Guards, 80; German Volunteers, 79. While the match was in progress the Charleston company, through Lieut. H. Schachte, presented to the Volunteers, of Savannah, a handsome pitcher bowl, goblets, and salver as a testimonial of their good will and fellowship. It was inscribed, "Presented to the German Volunteers, of Savannah, Ga., by their friends, the German Fusiliers, of Charleston, S. C., May 14, 1878." The presentation speech was delivered in the happiest strain, as was the return of Capt. Schwarz, both being received with long and hearty applause. The Fusiliers will remain the guests of the Savannah National Guard during their stay and will be feted to their heart's content.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—2d LIEUT. Noel R. Park has been elected captain Co. H, 22d New York.

—The Governor has signed the bill amending the Military Code S. N. Y.

—CAPT. THOS. M. HEMPSTEAD, CO. D, 13th New York, has tendered the resignation of his office on account of expiration of term of service.

—THE 5th New York will parade in full uniform, heavy marching order on Decoration Day, May 30. Assembly at regimental armory at 8:30 A. M.

—EX-LIEUT. THOMAS L. MILLER, CO. E, has been appointed regimental quartermaster, and Dr. WM. F. DUNCAN assistant surgeon on the staff of the 2d New York.

—MR. FRANK E. HAMILTON has been appointed adjutant of the 4th New York, and has passed a successful examination for the office.

—2d LIEUT. WM. VAN ANWERP, CO. I, 22d New York, has resigned his commission on account of expiration of term of service.

—THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF THE 9th NEW YORK WILL HOLD ANNUAL DINNER AT THE STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 28th ST., ON MONDAY, MAY 27.

—COMPANIES A AND C, 74th NEW YORK, WERE AT THE BAY VIEW RANGE, BUDAHO, ON MAY 14, FOR RIFLE PRACTICE, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPT. E. A. MULLIGAN. THE PRACTICE WAS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CAPT. C. C. PENFOLD, I. R. P.

—GENERAL PARKER, COMMANDING THE 8th NEW YORK BRIGADE, HAS APPOINTED THEO. W. DAVIS L. R. P., WITH RANK OF MAJOR, ON HIS STAFF.

—GEN. FREDERICK VILMAR, COMMANDING THE 3d NEW YORK BRIGADE, HAS APPROVED THE PROCEEDINGS, FINDINGS AND SENTENCES OF THE BRIGADE-COURT MARTIAL CONVENED BY G. O. NO. 1, C. S., FOR THE DELINQUENCIES AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1877.

—A GENTLEMAN IN MICHIGAN WRITES TO COL. WINGATE: "WE HOPE TO SEND YOU ONE OR MORE TEAMS FROM MICHIGAN FOR THE CONTEMPLATED INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH AT CREAMWOOD IN SEPTEMBER, EVEN IF THEY GO WITHOUT ANY HELP FROM THE STATE."

—THE AMENDMENTS TO THE MILITARY CODE, AS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR, MAKES RIFLE PRACTICE A DEPARTMENT. COL. GEO. W. WINGATE, CHIEF, WITH THE RANK OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL. THIS IS ONE OF THE SENSIBLE CHANGES IN THE CODE; RIFLE PRACTICE SHOULD HAVE BEEN A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FROM THE VERY FIRST.

—THE RIGHT WING OF THE 21st NEW YORK, POUGHKEEPSIE, COMPANIES D, F AND I, WERE EXERCISED IN THE SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION, AND LOADINGS AND FIRINGS, AT THE ARMORY, ON MAY 15, BY LIEUT.-COL. H. F. CLARK. CAPT. HABENESTEL DRILLED THE LEFT WING, COMPANIES A, B AND G, IN THE SAME MOVEMENTS ON THE 16th.

—THE 5th NEW YORK (ROCHESTER) WERE PRESENTED WITH A HANDSOME STAND OF COLORS AT THE ARSENAL ON MAY 21. COL. BOB VOSE FORBIDDEN IN GENERAL ORDERS THE MEMBERS OF HIS COMPANY FROM TAKING ANY PART OF THE STATE UNIFORM FROM THE ARSENAL EXCEPT ON OCCASIONS OF DUTY.

—THE STORM OF MAY 20 PREVENTED THE 1st NEW YORK FROM PARADING FOR OUTDOOR DRILL AND INSTRUCTION. THE REGIMENT, EN-QUALIFIED, BUT NUMBERING OVER 350 MEN, WERE FORMED IN THE DRILL ROOM AND EXERCISED IN THE MANUAL OF ARMS AND LOADINGS AND FIRINGS. COLONEL VOSE EXPRESSED HIS REGRET THAT THE WEATHER PREVENTED THE 1st FROM MAKING ITS PARADE. THE PARADE IS MERELY

suspended and will be held at an early day. Ordnance-Sergeant Geo. H. Wyatt has been promoted sergeant-major, and Sergeant I. F. Kohren ordnance sergeant.

The artillery practice of Battery B, 1st N. Y. Division, at East New York, on Tuesday, May 21, was not very gratifying to the commandant. The target was 1,500 yards distant, each man being allowed two shots. 12-pound Napoleons were used, only 6 out of the 81 men hitting the target. The best of discipline was maintained during the encampment.

The 14th New York were instructed in the school of the battalion at the Portland avenue armory on May 17, equalized in eight commands, twelve front. Lieut. Col. Schurig was in command during the first part of the evening, Col. McLeer closing drill. The movements were executed with fair precision, although more attention on the part of the men would have shown the regiment to better advantage.

The Cadet Corps, of the 23d New York, made their first parade on the evening of May 17, Major Barnes in command, with Lieuts. Haviland, Flinck, and Burd as junior field officers and adjutant. The command consisted of four companies, sixteen files front, commanded by Sergeants Talbot, Clark and Candee, and Corporal Stafford. The boys looked and marched well, and were warmly applauded along the line of march. After a dress parade at the armory they were dismissed.

The following members of the 65th New York qualified in the second class at Bay View range, Buffalo, on May 17: G. Belfuse, 36; M. Mischer, 34; J. Stebowski, 34; C. Bass, 33; Leo Naw, 33; M. Creedman, 32; W. H. Holderman, 31; J. Troy, 31; H. Creedman, 30; F. Martin, 29; W. Gunther, 28; C. Schwab, 28; J. Ostman, 28; L. Miller, 28; L. Greiner, 26; M. Meyer, 26; V. Wirtz, 25; F. Frederick, 25. For the marksman's badge Wm. Creedman, 34, and Alexander Cole, 32, qualified. The number present for practice was 42.

The following are the Canadian Wimbledon Rifle Team for 1878, who, under command of Lieut.-Col. Beers, 7th Battalion, and Ensign Fitch, 7th Highlanders, will sail from Quebec on the 15th of June: From Ontario, Capt. Gibson and Corporal F. Newby; from Quebec, Sergt. Riddle, Capt. Thomas, Sergt. Bayley and Priv. J. J. Wardell; from New Brunswick, Sergt. J. F. Parker, Lieut. J. T. Hart, Trooper J. Langstroth, Priv. J. M. Kincaid, Capt. O. R. Arnold, Capt. E. Arnold, Sergt. C. W. Weyman, Ensign T. G. Loggie, Priv. J. D. Perkins and Trooper J. J. Ryan; from Nova Scotia, Sergt. K. Power, Sergt. S. S. Hard and Lieut. B. Weston.

In July last while the Detroit Light Guard, Co. A, were in camp there was considerable dissatisfaction expressed in reference to the captain, and part of the company seconded and organized a new organization known as the Light Infantry. A bill was filed in the Superior Court by this organization praying that the Light Guard be dissolved, and that a receiver be appointed to divide the company property. On the return from camp Company A filed its answer, and Mr. W. S. Harsha was appointed receiver to dispose of the perishable property of the organization, notably the white shakos. These were purchased by the malcontents. Judge Cochane has given a decision, dismissing the bill with costs against the complainants.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real names and address of writer.

McPHERSON BARRACKS, Atlanta, Ga., writes: The company being deployed as skirmishers from double rank to rally by fours, do the fours rally in double or single rank? Page 132, par. 326, plate 3, Tactics, shows a circle of eight men; is it correct? ANSWER.—The rally is made in single rank, the circle of eight being formed by the front and rear rank men, the number four from rank being the basis.

T. S. asks: 1. Being in column of files to form column of fours, arms being at "right shoulder" or "support" (par. 228); "form fours, left oblique, march;" at command "march," leading file of the first four, front and rear rank, moves forward three yards and halts (no command "halt" given), are arms brought to carry upon halting? 2. Arms being at "support" or "right shoulder" "left oblique, march, company halt," when are the arms brought to the "carry," upon halting, or after having faced to the right? ANSWER.—1. No; par. 139 is designed to cover such cases. 2. Upon halting. See par. 119.

WAHLEN, Camp Harney, asks: Does a company whose captain is temporarily in command of the parade, or drill, or post, lose its place in battalion line? Is said captain considered absent from his company under the terms of the leading paragraph, page 151, *Upton's Infantry Tactics*? ANSWER.—Par. 1, page 151, applies to cases when captains are absent and have relinquished the command of their companies. In the question asked the captain is present, although not in command of his company. The company should not, therefore, lose its place according to his rank.

THE Providence Tool Company have resumed work on their suspended contract to furnish Turkey with 600,000 Peabody rifles, satisfactory arrangements for payment having been made. This fact has led to statements that the company had commenced work on a contract with Russia.

THAT excellent hotel, the St. Nicholas, which has always been held in high favor by a select class of guests is undergoing rejuvenation at the hand of Mr. Uriah Welch, who has recently become sole proprietor by the retirement of his partners. Among other improvements introduced, the great dining room has been rearranged and the kitchen newly constructed and supplied with new ranges, cooking utensils and conveniences, including steam tables for keeping the joints, etc., hot all the time during the service of meals. This department will be under the management of Mr. Coale, who has been so many years connected with the hotel. A new ladies' entrance, too, has been constructed from Broadway, and is provided with an elevator.

THE wives and families of officers at distant stations, in fact, those who are any distance from New York, will be interested in the goods offered for sale by Messrs. Ridley and Sons, corner of Grand and Allen streets, New York. The variety and excellence of their materials, and particularly the prices asked, are the inducements they offer to buyers. The house has a high New York reputation, and we understand they already fill many orders from the families of officers of both Services, and have given much satisfaction in their dealings with them. They securely pack and forward goods to any part of the Union, and guarantee the same to be strictly according to sample. The Messrs. Ridleys' establishment is a very extensive one, and contains a vast variety of goods of all descriptions. Silks, satins, dress goods, bonnets, trimmings, ladies' suits and shoes, gentlemen's furnishing goods, besides household articles, toys, etc., etc. The prices asked are certainly moderate.

A DISPATCH to the New York *Herald*, May 22, says: General Sherman stated in an interview to-day that none of the companies of artillery would be ordered to duty at the frontier posts, as has been requested. He said, in answer to direct questions, that he thought the troops on the frontier could look out for their own guns, and he needed all the troops on the sea coast for possible contingencies. He was asked if he really thought the sea coast troops and those on the lakes would be needed, and he said he did not, but that things looked a little as if there might be an outbreak.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Shah of Persia was received at St. Petersburg by the Czar May 23.

FOREIGN officers are taking advantage of the activity in English dockyards to visit them for inspection.

THE French Press appears almost unanimous in wishing England to go to war with Russia.

THE Russian frigate *General Admiral*, now fitting for a cruise in the Baltic is to be fitted with fourteen gun-boat guns to operate against torpedo vessels.

THE autumn manoeuvres of the 15th German Army Corps are to take place this year in the neighborhood of Strasburg. Sept. 14 to 22 the Emperor William will be present.

CAVALRY pistols are in future to be issued to the English Army fitted with a ring in the end of the butt, for the purpose of attaching a lanyard, by which the pistol may be secured to the soldier's belt.

SINCE the beginning of the present year fifty-two of the leading doctors of the Russian army have fallen victims to the typhus epidemic. The number is equally distributed between the European and Asiatic seats of war.

THE forts, batteries, and sea defences commanding the River Thames and Medway, and the approaches to Chatham, which have not yet been supplied with the whole of their armaments are to be immediately furnished with their guns.

RUSSIAN papers state that at a ball recently given on board a British man-of-war, at Shanghai, the English commander, after inviting the Russian officers of Admiral Puzeroff's squadron to assist at it, had the bad taste to decorate his ship exclusively with Turkish and English flags. The Russian officers, they add, were so disgusted at this want of tact that they withdrew in a body in quarter of an hour's time.

SPEAKING of the decision of the House Naval Committee, that as our officers draw pay from the Government, their time, therefore, belongs to the Government, and they have no claim for any remuneration or inventions, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says: This is not encouraging, and, if adhered to, "notions" will probably become more scarce than hitherto in the United States' Service.

RECENT official Russian reports show that only sixteen and two thirds per cent. of an active army are killed or wounded during a long and exceptionally sanguinary war. The value of the range finder is shown by the assertion which is made that if the distances had been known a higher result would have been obtained by a single discharge of all the small-arms and guns, using shrapnel for the latter.

THE French Staff is to be open, and to be recruited amongst experienced officers who have undergone serious examinations. These officers will serve alternately on the Staff and with their regiments, and they will only remain on the Staff as long as they continue to be up to their work. In their office work they will be aided by a corps of archivists and secretaries, so that in time of peace they will have time to study tactics and strategy, and to prepare for war.

A BILL is before the French Chambers giving a bounty of \$560 to non-commissioned officers who re-enlist. A second re-enlistment is to give him another \$100 premium and a pension of \$72 at the end of 15 years service. The bill further provides for the appointment of an adjutant to every company, instead of one only to every battalion, as has been the case hitherto, and enacts that these posts shall be filled by non-commissioned officers only, thus materially increasing the chances of promotion among the latter.

A NEW edition of "Halleck's International Law; or, Rules in Peace and War," revised and corrected by Sir Sherston Baker, Bart., of Lincoln's Inn, is announced. The *United Service Gazette* expresses the hope that the Admiralty will not fail to approve of so excellent a text book being issued, with the other books of reference now supplied to the captains and officers in command of her Majesty's ships, for their guidance in the exercise of the many important and often delicate international duties they are called upon to perform.

"TO Rodman and the artillerists of the United States," says the *Engineer*, "we believe is due the first use of appliances analogous to the 'crusher gauge,' which has since been much employed in our own service, and latterly has been brought into further prominence by its employment in the proofs of the 38 and 81-ton guns at Woolwich and elsewhere. The 'crusher gauge,' however, even in its best forms, is not absolutely a reliable instrument, although in the opinion of American and British artillerists it remains up to the present the best they possess. With certain modifications, we have no doubt that a gauge whose action should be based upon the compression of water would give greatly more reliable results than can the crusher gauge if employed as a measure of the strains produced by gunpowder proof."

In considering the question of the fighting capacity of Indian troops, the *Army and Navy Gazette* calls attention to the fact that the natural partiality of Indian officers influences their judgments, as it did in the time of the great mutiny, when many of them were sacrificed to their blind belief in the attachment of their assassins. It adds: "A contingent of a few thousands of these brave but boastful warriors could not exercise a great influence over the fate of a campaign, and when it becomes a question of employing them by tens of thousands there are other things to be considered than the object of the hour. Has any one even considered the means of providing an Indian army with what it needs? Any one who have seen Indian regiments on the march will well understand the difficulty of placing them in the field in a strange land

with all they want. The regimental bazaar alone demands special transport, and is small camp in itself, and when Lord Clyde was making his last campaign with flying columns he never could reduce the camp followers below the proportion of two to one soldier, so that 10,000 men would have 20,000 non-combatants in attendance upon them. These difficulties and others have been overcome."

THE particulars thus far received of the trial of the repeating carbine invented by Capt. Valmisenberg, of the 6th Austrian Hussars, shows that it will fire nine shots in eighteen seconds, after which the chamber can be filled again in nine seconds. An ingenious mechanism, which may be set in motion by the slightest touch of the finger, pushes the cartridges into the barrel and explodes them. The empty cases are ejected by the apparatus in the most perfect manner. The carbine does not differ in appearance from others. The mechanism may be applied to the Chassepot, Gras, Mauser, Berdan, Beaumont, Vetterli, and other rifles of the same system, which may thus easily be converted into repeating rifles.

THE English service papers have ever since the outbreak of the Turkish war been seeking to arouse public attention to England's exposed situation on the Pacific, and the report of Russian preparation for privateering in that quarter revives these alarms. England's trade across that ocean is very large, and is virtually unprotected. On the Pacific Station she has, all told, but eleven vessels, the *Shah*, the *Amethyst*, the *Albatross*, the *Daring*, the *Fantome*, the *Opal*, the *Osprey*, the *Pelican*, the *Penguin*, the *Rocket*, and the *Turquoise*. But few of these can be classed as fast, or even as moderately good steamers; while they have to watch the waters of an ocean which stretches from the Arctic to the Antarctic Seas, and from the coast of America to the parallel of the Sandwich and Society Islands. Moreover, their base of operations, Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island, and the only place where in time of war they would be able to obtain fresh supplies of coal, is undefended, and is within eight days' steaming of the Russian naval settlements and dockyards on the other side of the Pacific. In the North Pacific the trade between Great Britain and the Australian Colonies is about \$200,000,000 a year; her trade with China and India and the countries adjacent is about \$450,000,000 a year; her trade with the West Coast of America is about \$100,000,000 a year; so that, altogether, about \$750,000,000 a year of our trade goes into the Pacific; whilst Russia, it is known, has of late years been greatly extending her possessions and developing her resources on the Pacific seaboard.

A NEW torpedo boat, originally designed by the late Lord Milton, who had remarkable skill as a mechanic, and which has been brought under the notice of the British Admiralty, is thus described: "It is intended to work under water by means of compressed air, and is every respect resembles a huge fish. In the fore part or head there are two large eyes, from which radiate a strong electric light that will exhibit the keel of an enemy's vessel for a considerable distance, while a powerful ram is placed just above, capable of penetrating an armor-clad. In what may be termed the nostril there is a revolving gun worked by hydraulic power and fired by electricity with a new explosive, one pound of which, in a recent test, displaced 127 tons of iron stone. The tail plays an important part, for it is not only the propeller, but being perforated on either side, serves to expel either water or foul air. There are no masts, the deck being level, while inside the boat is divided into compartments, charged with compressed air. The boat is sunk to the depth required by taking water in at the bottom, and she then could remain under water from three to nine hours, while in attacking a vessel the speed would be about eighteen knots an hour. The gun is rotary, but has four chambers, placed like the spokes of a wheel, so that while one shot is being fired, a second is being charged, a third sponged, and a fourth cleaned, so that the shots can be fired in rapid succession."

MR. EDMUND THOMPSON, at a late meeting of the London Institution of Naval Architects, presented a number of designs for improvement in vessels, the most prominent idea of which was to make all vessels absolutely unsinkable, by means of air tubes and cells. This is supposed to be done to some extent already, but Mr. Thompson carries this practice to its utmost extreme. He maintains that however a ship may be damaged, what is left of it ought to float, in order to give its crew a chance of life. The second point is in the position of the screw propeller, which involves an alteration in design of the rear half of the vessel. Forward, the vessel is of the usual form, the after end being formed into two bodies, 20 feet in width and depth, between which the screw is placed, 60 feet inside the stem posts. This is to avoid vibration, racing, slip, and injury from missiles or collisions. The third point relates especially to war ships, and involves carrying the armor plating inside the air tubes instead of on the extreme outside as at present, thus reducing the tendency to roll and liability to capsize. Steel is proposed to be used in preference to iron throughout. "In a war ship, the armor plating will be carried on a girder shelving inside of, but attached to, the frame of the ship. Thus three feet of armor may be carried; and if the air tubes, or width of the frame of the ship, is extended, there is no reason why armor 6 feet in thickness may not also be carried. The war ship would be planked over with 6 inches of teak, and coppered. When the vessel goes into action, water would be introduced between the frames, so as to bring her nearly level with the main deck. A shot, therefore, striking below this deck, would lose much of its force after passing through the teak and steel plate and the water between the frames."

Iron thinks there is a prospect that the Whitworth guns may come into favor again. They have a quick

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Furnishers to the

ARMY,

NAVY,

MARINE CORPS,

REVENUE MARINE,

NATIONAL GUARD,

MILITARY BANDS, ETC.

BENT & BUSH,

Manufacturers and Contractors,

387 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

Estimates Furnished. Send for Illustrated Price List.

ORDERS
BY MAIL
Or Express

PUNCTUALLY AND ACCURATELY
Attended to, at Wholesale Prices, at the
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT OF
DOYLE & ADOLPHI,
267 & 269 Grand Street,
NEW YORK.
(ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS.)

Viz.: LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SUITS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Wear, Corsets, Lace
Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Jewlry, etc.

We will send upon application our "FASHION
GUIDE," containing 585 Illustrations and 3180
Descriptive Articles with Prices Attached, which
we are assured will prove a valuable reference
in Shopping.

For reliability of our firm, we would kindly
refer you to any Business or Banking House in
the Union, or to the Publication Office of the
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Samples Sent on Application.

JUST *Jagends* OUT
FROM THE
NAVAL ACADEMY.
Extra blue cloth, \$1. Full Russian, gilt, \$6.
Sent post-paid, in a neat box, on receipt of price.
HOMER LEE & CO.,
65 Liberty St., New York.

WE NOW HAVE IN PREPARATION,
WEST POINT 'TIC TACS'
which will be illustrated by the best artists,
humorously portraying a Cadet's experience at
the U. S. M. A., and his future life as an Officer
on the Plains.
Contributions of songs, poems, and other interesting
material invited.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
BROADWAY (Between Houston & Prince Sts.)
NEW YORK.

In a Central Location and in the immediate
vicinity of the

Army Head-Quarters.

FULL BOARD AND LARGE WELL-FURNISHED SINGLE ROOMS, AT \$3 PER DAY.
PARLORS, WITH BATHS, ETC., AT MODERATE PRICES.

HENRY CLAIR, Manager.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

This popular resort for Travellers has been
rejuvenated and improved and business con-
tinued without interruption under the same
management. All the features that have so
signally contributed to its world-wide reputa-
tion will be maintained. A uniform tariff of
\$3.50 per day for all parts of the house.

URIAH WELCH, Proprietor,
Late firm S. HAWK & CO.

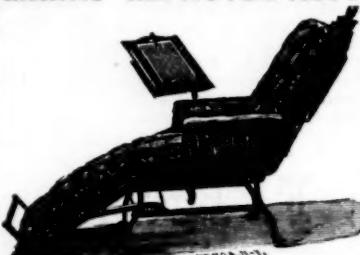
ELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE
is in the Centre of the City.
BROADWAY, 29th and 29th Sts., New York.
RATES REDUCED.—Rooms with Board, \$3.50
\$3.00 and \$2.50 per day. Rooms on European
Plan, \$1.00 per day.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Would you like to know how to stop the
cough and cause easy expectoration, thereby re-
lieving the lungs so that they can heal? Would
you like to know how to expel the fever and
stop the night sweats? Would you like to know
how to strengthen the system up to a standard
of good health, by a few life-giving Herbal
Remedies? If so, send for my 32-page "Treatise
on Herbal Remedies for Lung Complaints,"
sent to all applicants, prepaid by mail. Address
DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, Jersey City, N. J.

25 New Year Cards, with name, 20c. 25 Extra
Mixed, 10c. Geo. L Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

MARKS' IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR



ECONOMIC PORTABLE WASHSTAND.



DE CRAAF & TAYLOR

EASTLAKE AND QUEEN ANNE

PARLOR, OFFICE,
LIBRARY, CHAMBER,
DINING-ROOM

FURNITURE,
CORNICES, LAMBREQUINS, BEDDING, &c.

47 & 49 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE UNITED STATES CARTRIDGE COMPANY,



LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BRASS, SOLID HEAD, CENTRAL FIRE, RELOADING SHELLS AND
CARTRIDGES, Adapted to all Military and Sporting Rifles and Pistols, and
in use by the ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, and
several Foreign Governments. Rim-fire Ammunition of all kinds.
Special attention given to the manufacture of CARTRIDGES FOR TARGET PRACTICE.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

FOWLER & FULTON, 300 Broadway, N. Y.

ORIENTAL POWDER MILLS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CUNPOWDER.

A large Stock of Sporting, Shipping, Mining and Blasting Powders
always on hand. GOVERNMENT POWDER of all kinds manufactured to order.

Office—13 Broad St., Boston.

AGENCIES IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

F. J. KALDENBERG

Received the only Prize awarded by the International Jury—for American
made Meerschaum Goods, at the Centennial Exposition.

Manufacture of MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR HOLDERS, Etc., etc.

Also, a fine assortment of FRENCH BRIAR WOOD PIPES, and the best

brands of American and Foreign TOBACCO Wholesale and Retail.

Illustrated Price List sent on application.

Goods sent by Mail or Express to any part of the country.

REPAIRING done in the best manner. Factory and Warehouse, 125 Fulton St.

1 No. 6 Astor House (Broadway), NEW YORK.

1 No. 71 Nassau St., cor. John St., NEW YORK.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 31 E. 15th St., N. Y.

NEW PIANOS, \$125.—all styles—

first class—factory prices—highest honors—largest factory—vul-

canized lumber—Mathushevsky's scale for squares—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—factory established over 36 years—regularly incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Pianos

sent on trial—catalogues mailed free.

Mendelssohn Piano Co., 31 E. 15th St., N. Y.

GUNS REVOLVERS AND ALL KINDS
of Sporting Goods Sold Retail at
WHOLESALE PRICES.

Write for new Illustrated Catalogue. Address
Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. C. DOBSON'S PATENT
BANJOS. Elegantly silver mounted. Price \$20; No. 2, \$30 Sent
C. O. D.

Also all kinds of
Musical Instruments. Circulars
free. 406 6th Avenue, New York.

Simple Method, enabling you to play instantly
without notes or teacher. \$1.00.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S

Sandalwood

Possesses a much greater power in restoring to a
healthy state the mucous membrane of the
urethra than either Cubea or Copalba. It never
produces sickness, is certain and speedy in its
action. It is fast superseding every other rem-
edy. Sixty Capsules cure in six or eight days.
No other medicine can do this.

Owing to its great success, many substitutes
have been advertised, such as Pastes, Mixtures
Pills, Balsams, etc., also various kinds of Cap-
sules, ALL of which have been abandoned.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Soft Capsules con-
taining Oil of Sandalwood, sold at all Drug
Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to
36 Wooster St., New York.

To the Officers of U. S. Army & Navy.

OAK HALL, BOSTON,

NEW ENGLAND HEADQUARTERS FOR

ARMY and NAVY Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, SWORDS, AND

MILITARY EQUIPMENT

OF Every Description.

A SPECIALTY OF

Shooting Suits for Sportsmen.

The "BOSTON SHOOTING SUITS" "TAN-COLORED LEATHER SUITS" are
only made by G. W. SIMMONS & SON,
Boston, Mass.

These suits are now used by many of the
Officers on the Plains.

We are the Largest Dealers in the U. S. in

HAMMOCKS.

PAJAMAHAS (or East India Sleeping Garments
in silk, woolen or cotton

UNITED STATES BUNTING FLAG

We are Agents for the New England Bunting
Co., and can furnish flags at very low price.

Foot Ball, Base Ball, Polo, and Boating Flags.
Imported "Rugby Foot Balls." Made
for Hunters.

Illustrated Catalogues of Sporting & B
Goods can be had on application.

Address,

G. W. SIMMONS & SON,
OAK HALL, BOSTON, MASS.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

CITY OF BERLIN, 5491 CITY OF BRUNSWICK,
CITY OF RICHMOND, 4607 CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF CHESTER, 4598 CITY OF PARIS, FR
CITY OF MONTREAL, 4490 CITY OF BROOKLYN.

These magnificent steamers, built in wat-
er-tight compartments, are among the strongest,
largest and fastest on the Atlantic.

The saloons are luxuriously furnished, espe-
cially well lighted and ventilated, and take up
the whole width of the ship. The principal saloon
rooms are amidships, forward of the engine
where least noise and motion is felt, and are
replete with every comfort, having all latest im-
provements, double berths, electric bells, &c.

The cuisine has always been a specialty of the
line. Ladies' cabins and bathrooms, Gentlemen's
smoking and bathrooms, Barbers' shop, Piano-
laries, libraries, etc., provided.

For rates of passage and other information,
apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
81 and 83 Broadway, New York.

Established 1824.

JACOB REED'S SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARMY, NAVY,

National Guard,

AND

BAND UNIFORMS.

301, 303 and 305 South 2nd St., PHILADELPHIA.

Music and Music Books.
Any piece of Music or Music book mailed at
receipt of price.

LEE & WALKER, 1113 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., ORGANS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufacturer in the

OVER 58,000

Two New Styles Just Out.

Send for Price-List.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.